

NOV 24 1928

NEGRO SCHOOL GETS FUND

Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, was notified Friday by the General Education Board of New York city that it had appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of buildings at the A. and M. institute for negroes, located at Normal, Ala. The legislature of 1927 appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$150,000 to be available when matched in whole or in part one to two by monies raised from other sources.

Some time ago the general education board appropriated \$125,000 for providing additional material equipment at the Montgomery State Normal school. The last legislature appropriated \$200,000 for that purpose to be available when matched one to two by funds raised from other sources.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 3, 1928

NAUMBURG WILLED CHARITIES \$1,300,000

19 Protestant, Catholic and
Jewish Philanthropies Named
by Manufacturer.

\$300,000 FOR EMPLOYEES

Personal Property, \$250,000 in
Cash and Two Funds, One of
\$1,000,000, Left to Widow.

Aaron Naumburg, son of a Jewish rabbi, left more than \$1,300,000 of the fortune he accumulated during his life to Protestant and Catholic as well as Jewish philanthropies. His will, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, contains additional provisions for about 250 of his employees, who will inherit legacies totaling at least \$300,000.

Mr. Naumburg died in Montecarlo, Italy, on June 29, while touring Europe with his wife. He was a founder and the retired president of the Jonas & Naumburg Corporation, one of the world's largest manufacturers of hatters' furs. Although the value of his estate is not known as yet, it was estimated yesterday that his American assets alone will amount to \$5,000,000. He had a factory in Hamme, Belgium, and had large accounts in other European countries where he bought the raw materials for his Belgian and American plants.

Employees Remembered.

The will gives a total of \$555,000 in specific bequests to philanthropies, which are to be paid outright, and \$750,000 more to be paid on the termination of a life trust of the residuary estate. The provisions for the employees of the testator's corporations are in the form of a year's salary to each employee who has been with the corporation for five years and two years' salary for those who have been employed for ten years or more, unless the employee has benefited under a previous stock distribution arrangement.

Attorneys for the estate said yesterday that about 250 employees here and abroad will inherit more than \$300,000 under this provision.

The largest charitable bequest contained in the will is a legacy of \$250,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which will eventually inherit a part of the residue estimated now to be worth \$375,000. The Catholic Charities receives a \$150,000 legacy and a share of the residue valued at \$150,000. The Charity Chest of the Fur Industry receives a \$50,000 legacy.

Residue to Exceed \$1,500,000.

In making the provision whereby the charities will inherit a part of the residuary estate, the will sets aside one-half of the principal of the trust fund of the entire residue, which it directs is not to exceed \$750,000. Since it is likely that the residue will exceed \$1,500,000, according to the attorneys, it is believed that the entire \$750,000 will eventually devolve to the charities.

The bequests to the Federation and the Catholic Charities are 50 and 20 per cent., respectively, of that amount. The Young Women's Hebrew Association receives 5 per cent., or \$37,500, and 25 per cent., or \$187,500, is divided equally among the following thirteen institutions:

The John B. Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, which also inherits \$10,000 outright; the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which also receives \$10,000 outright; the Henry Street Settlement; the New York Monthly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, which receives an additional \$20,000 legacy; House of Good Shepherd; Servants of Relief of Incurable Cancer, which receives an additional \$20,000 legacy; the American Museum of Natural History; the Philharmonic Society; the National Urban League in New York; the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; Harvard College, "for the purposes of the Fogg Art Museum and to be spent in training of curators"; the Holy Name Mission of the Bowery, which receives an additional \$20,000 legacy, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Widow Gets Bulk of Estate.

The other charities which receive outright bequests are the Salvation Army, \$20,000, and the American Academy in Rome, which inherits \$5,000.

Mrs. Nettie G. Naumburg, the widow, who lives at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Fifty-seventh Street, inherits all of the personal and household effects, a \$250,000 legacy, the income from a trust fund of \$1,000,000, which on her death passes

to the residuary estate, and the income from a trust fund of the residue.

On her death one-half of the principal of the trust fund of the residuary estate is to be apportioned to the next of kin of Mrs. Naumburg. The other half of the residue, after the payment of the \$750,000 to the charities, is to be divided among the next of kin of the testator. They are his brother, Max Naumburg, and his sisters, Mrs. Bertha Messing, who receives the income from an additional \$100,000; Mrs. Carrie Cohen, who receives a similar bequest, and Mrs. Henriette Rosenberg of 131 Riverside Drive.

Another section of the will gives \$1,000 each to twenty-six other relatives of both the testator and his widow.

Louis N. Messing, a nephew who succeeded Mr. Naumburg as president of the corporation, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Louise B. Goldsmith of 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, and a niece, Mrs. Helen M. Krolik of Hartsdale, N. Y., each receive \$100,000. John D. Laurie, "a devoted and loyal assistant for many years," inherits \$25,000, and Nellie H. Lynch, who is described as "a loyal business secretary," gets a similar amount.

Decorated by Belgium.

The charitable bequests contained in Mr. Naumburg's will are a continuation of his philanthropies during his life. King Albert of Belgium decorated Mr. Naumburg with the order of the Chevalier of the Crown for aiding in the reconstruction of Belgium.

Mr. Naumburg was born in Allegheny City, Pa., seventy years ago, the son of Louis Naumburg, a rabbi. His first position was with a clothing firm in Richmond, Va. In 1890 he founded with Louis A. Jonas the firm of Jonas & Naumburg. Beginning in a small loft at 1,318 Avenue A, it moved to larger quarters the next year, and continued to enlarge its facilities each year until today it employs more than 1,000 persons in factories in this city, South Norwalk, Conn., and Hamme, Belgium.

He took out group insurance for all employees, which is paid for entirely by the firm. His factories were regarded by labor organizations as models.

Mr. Naumburg was a director of several other companies, and was a member of a number of clubs.

Over Half-Million Is Now Available For Negro Normals

Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, was notified Friday

by the General Education Board of New York City that it had appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of buildings at the A. & M. Institute for negroes, at Normal, Ala. The legislature of 1927 appropriated for that purpose the sum of \$150,000 to be available when matched one to two by money raised from other sources. This action of the General Edu-

cation Board will make it possible for the State Board of Education immediately to begin the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of new buildings at Normal, Dr. Tidwell said.

Sometime ago the General Education Board appropriated \$125,000 for providing additional material equipment at the Montgomery State Normal School. The last Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for that purpose, to be available when matched one to two by funds raised from other sources. The action of the General Education Board in this regard enabled the State Board of Education to make plans for the construction of greatly needed buildings at that institution. The plans are now in course of preparation.

Seattle Wn.) Enterprise

November 29, 1928

\$50,000 To Tuskegee

NEW YORK.—A bequest of \$50,000 for Tuskegee Institute was contained in the will of Mrs. Annie C. Kane, white, who left an estate of \$8,740,600, last week.

Education-1928.

Money for.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
JANUARY 20, 1928

ARCHITECTS CHOSEN FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Local Firm to Draw Plans for
\$450,000 Plant Near
Pine Bluff.

Sanders, Thompson & Ginocchio, Little Rock architects, were selected Monday by the Board of Directors of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for negroes near Pine Bluff to draw plans for the proposed \$450,000 new plant for that institution. George R. Mann was designated as consulting architect.

A party, consisting of Governor Martineau, members of the board, officials of the state Department of Education and a representative of the firm of architects, left last night on a tour of several southern states to inspect negro educational institutions with a view of incorporating modern improvements and conveniences in the Arkansas school.

The school is to be relocated near Pine Bluff, and the present site will be sold and the proceeds added to the \$275,000 bond issue and the \$150,000 given by the General Education Board of New York city. The latter board is financing the inspection trip of educational officials.

The following schools will be visited: State Agricultural and Industrial College and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; State College for Negroes, Greensboro, N. C.; State Normal, Winston-Salem, N. C.; State Normal, Petersburg, Va.; State Teacher-Training Institute for Negroes, Hampton, Va.; State Normal, Montgomery, Ala.; Tuskegee Institute, Chehaw, Ala., and Southern University of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

Arkansas.

Money for.

Pass Howard "Univ" Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 9.—The Interior Department appropriation bill carrying a total of \$390,000 for the maintenance and development of Howard University and \$474,500 for Freedmen's Hospital was passed by the Senate last Saturday.

The items for Howard University were carried in an amendment to the bill which was offered by Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, last Friday afternoon. A vote on the amendment went over until Saturday at the request of Senator Lee S. Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina.

Before the Senate agreed to the amendment, Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, directed the attention of Republican Senators to an impolitic remark made by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, in a speech at an interracial convention here in November, last.

In that speech, Dr. Johnson charged the Republican party with racial prejudice. "The colored race owes much to the Republican party," Dr. Johnson said, "but in its most prosperous regime and in its present dominant hour it is conforming to every phase of the regime of prejudice."

Senator Blease had a newspaper report of this address read "so that the Republican party may see how much the president of Howard university loves them for this unconstitutional aid awarded each year for their faithfulness to the party."

The first item for Howard university is an appropriation of the sum of \$160,000 for the payment of salaries. This amount is \$10,000 more than the Government gave the university last year for this purpose. The increase will be used to take care of a part of the minimum urgent needs of the school for new personnel in the academic colleges and for increases in the salaries of members of the academic faculties.

The next item is for general expenses, \$80,000. It is an increase of \$12,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year for this purpose. This increase will

be used to cover the actual cost of heating and lighting from a central plant which serves Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital.

The third item is for the construction of a chemistry building, \$150,000. This item authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract for the construction and equipment of a chemistry building at a cost not to exceed \$390,000. The total cost of the building will be borne by the Government.

A chemistry building is the first of four buildings which Howard university hopes to have the Government erect. The others are a boys' dormitory building, an administration building, and a central building to be used for commencement and assembly meetings.

The first item for Freedmen's Hospital is an appropriation of \$142,000 for salaries. This represents an increase of \$29,000 over the appropriation for the same purpose for this fiscal year.

According to Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief, this increase will be used to employ a larger force to care for the patients who are applying for hospitalization in increasing numbers and to maintain standards in keeping with the advance made along medical, surgical, and nursing lines during recent years. Admissions to Freedmen's Hospital have increased from 9,248 patients in 1922 to 24,659 in 1927.

For subsistence an appropriation of \$80,500 is made. For an addition to and remodeling of, the nurses' home, including necessary equipment, the sum of \$150,000 is appropriated. For remodeling and enlarging the power plant, including necessary equipment, an appropriation of \$52,000 is made.

Other items for Freedmen's Hospital are \$32,000 for remodeling and enlarging dining room and kitchen, \$8,000 for enlarging employees' quarters, and \$10,000 for the installation of new elevators.

Before reporting the bill, the Senate appropriations committee struck out language requiring the District of Columbia to contribute one-half of the amount appropriated for Freedmen's Hospital.

The items for Howard university and Freedmen's Hospital will have to be agreed to in a conference of members of the House and Senate.

PARTY LINES DOWN H. U. GETS \$390,000

The House agreed to the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill giving Howard University the sum of \$390,000 for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1929, this week. The vote was 295 to 93.

Party and sectional lines were broken. Democrats and Republicans, northerners and southerners, were in favor of the Senate amendment.

APR 18 1928

FEB 1 1928

NTA JOURNAL

Tarver Proves South Uses U. S. Funds for Education of Negro

BY RALPH SMITH

(Atlanta Journal Bureau, Hotel Houston.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Although unsuccessful in defeating a favorable report by the house committee on education of a bill appropriating public money for the support of Howard college, in the city of Washington, Representative Tarver, of the Seventh district, succeeded Tuesday in disproving that the south has discriminated against the negro race in the distribution of government educational funds. Howard college is devoted to higher education for negroes, and in the committee of which he is a member, Judge Tarver insisted that direct aid from the federal treasury for the institution is illegal and should not be countenanced by congress.

During the course of the hearing and as one of the reasons why federal aid should be extended to Howard college, negro educators testified that the south discriminated against the negro race in the expenditure of federal money appropriated for educational purposes. It was stated that during the fiscal year of 1925 only \$150,000 of \$3,759,742 appropriated by the government for education in the south was allocated to negro institutions.

Judge Tarver demanded to see a list of the schools thus discriminated against, and pointed out that among the number were the Delaware college, the Montana Agricultural school, and colleges in Missouri, Arizona, New

Mexico and West Virginia, which by no stretch of the imagination could be classified as southern institutions.

The congressman also read into the record a statement from Chancellor Snelling, of the University of Georgia, showing that 11 southern states received only \$550,000 of the Morrill-Nelson funds for 1925, and that of this sum \$204,990.18 was allocated by these southern states to negro education.

Johnson and Secretary-Treasurer Emmett J. Scott. More here is evidence of the present day attitude of the Nation towards higher education of the negro. In Howard Uncle Sam sets a model for the nation.

\$860,000 FOR HOWARD U. AND FREEMEN'S H.

Interior Measure Carries
\$600,000 For The University
and \$260,000 for Hosp.

HOWARD U. BILL
TO PRESIDENT

Senate Passes Measure To
Legalize Appropriations
For The School

Appropriation totaling \$860,180 for two local institutions—Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital—were included in the Interior Department appropriation bill submitted to the House Monday, which recommends a total of \$284,491,963.02 for the ensuing year.

For Howard University the budget estimates which have been approved by the committee recommend a total of \$600,000, as against \$390,00 during the current fiscal year. The increase of \$210,000 includes \$65,00 for salaries for added teaching personnel which the House committee finds necessary.

There also is an increase of \$15,000 in the item for general expenses and \$40,00 for completion of the women's dormitory building. The current budget carried \$150,000 for the chemistry building. The new bill carries an item of \$240,000 to complete this building.

For Freedmen's Hospital the bill recommends a total of \$260,180, a reduction of \$214,320 below the current year. The decrease results

Cash to the amount of \$150,259.42 was contributed by negroes in the campaign just completed to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for the medical school of Howard university, Washington, D. C. A bronze tablet, bearing the names of 51 colored men and women who made individual donations of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, will be placed in the new building of the medical school to be erected at a cost of \$500,000. Departments of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy are maintained by the university; and Freedmen's hospital is closely allied with the medical school. Howard university is an institution for the higher education of negro men and women, supported in part by the government.

\$600,000 FOR HOWARD

Afro-American

President Coolidge's budget message asks Congress to appropriate \$600,000 to Howard University, the largest appropriation but one ever okayed by the Interior Department in the history of the University.

From 1879 to 1925 Congress appropriated \$4,189,815 to Howard, an average of \$91,000 for the 46 years. Under President Coolidge's appropriations have jumped as follows, 1923, \$190,000; 1924, \$195,000; 1925, \$221,671; 1926, \$392,131; 1927, \$447,435 and 1928, \$600,000.

New buildings erected by the government include a dining hall, gymnasium, athletic field and medical building. This year a dormitory for women and a chemistry building are to be added. Howard's income, if the appropriation is granted is near the million dollar mark compared with Hampton's \$540,000 and Tuskegee's \$451,000 (1926-27 figures.)

Lacking the \$8,000,000 endowment of Hampton on the \$6,000,000 endowment of Tuskegee, Howard as the ward of the nation has been given the means to advance by leaps and bounds.

In fact President Coolidge has been a kind of fairy godmother, under whose auspices in seven years Howard has received nearly 60 per cent as much as was appropriated by the government in the 44 years previous.

This is not only a tribute to the Coolidge administration, but it is also an evidence of the confidence of the nation in Howard University administration headed by President Mordecai

from the fact that while increases of \$33,220 for salaries and \$4,400 for sustenance, fuel, medicine, etc., are allowed, there is no new construction proposed for 1930. There was an item of \$252,000 for construction for 1929.

The bill providing authority for appropriations for Howard University, which passed the House at the last session, was passed by the Senate Monday, and now goes to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill will end a strange practice that has been going on for years. Every time the Howard University item has been reached in the Interior Department appropriation bill, some Southern member of the House has had it stricken out on a point of order. Then the Senate would restore it and it would remain.

CONGRESS GETS FISCAL ITEMS FOR HOWARD U

Other Institutions Are Included in Budget

Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge last week transmitted to congress the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. In his message of transmittal he expressed gratification over the co-operation of congress with the president in the preparation of the budget. "For the coming fiscal year, 1930," he advised congress, "the estimate is that the receipts will amount to \$3,841,295,829, and the expenditures \$3,780,713,947, indicating a surplus of \$60,576,182."

The estimates for Howard university are increased from \$390,000 to \$600,000 to provide \$80,000 additional for salaries and expenses, and an increase of \$130,000 for the completion of the chemistry building and of the young women's dormitory building.

The estimates for Freedmen's hospital are decreased from \$492,574 to \$260,180. Items amount to \$252,000 for remodeling of buildings, contained in the 1929 appropriation act, do not appear in the budget for 1930. Salaries and subsistence items are increased, however, by approximately \$20,000.

HOWARD GETS SALARY INCREASES

Included among the items for Howard university for which estimates are submitted are the following: Salaries, president, \$7,000; secretary-treasurer, \$5,000; registrar, \$3,000; seven deans, \$3,086 each; four vice deans, \$2,550 each; 46 professors, average, \$2,649 each; 19 associate professors, average \$2,521; director, \$2,750; 25 assistant professors, average \$1,658; 40 instructors, average \$1,157; 16 lecturers, average \$1,025; field agent, \$2,650; librarian, \$2,900.

Other estimates for salaries make the total in the budget \$225,000. The pay roll of Howard university for 1930, according to budget figures, will total \$444,095. Payments of \$219,095 will be made from private sources, according to the estimates. For the current year the government appropriated \$160,000 for payment in full or in part of salaries, as compared with the estimates of \$225,000 in the budget.

The estimates for general expenses, including equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture and repairs to buildings and grounds, amount to \$95,000 for 1930. This is an increase of \$15,000 for 1930. This is an increase of \$15,000 over the current appropriation.

Provision is also made for \$240,000 for the completion of the construction and equipment of a chemistry building. Congress appropriated \$150,000 for the current year with which to begin work on this building. The total cost of the building is not to exceed \$390,000.

Estimates are also included for an additional amount of \$40,000 for the construction and equipment of an additional dormitory for young women, making the total estimates for Howard university \$600,000, as compared with an appropriation of \$390,000 for the current fiscal year.

The estimates for Freedmen's hospital total \$260,180. Salary items included in these estimates are as follows: Surgeon-in-chief, \$5,800; roentgenologist, \$3,200; resident assistant surgeon, \$2,600; pathologist, \$2,600; resident physician, \$2,600; anesthetist, \$2,000; assistant anesthetist, \$2,000; superintendent of nurses, \$2,300; dietician, \$2,000; pharmacist, \$2,000; social service worker

President Signs Bill for Howard U. Appropriation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17

—The bill amending an act to incorporate Howard University, which passed the house during the last session of Congress, was passed by the Senate last Monday without debate and was signed by President Coolidge on Thursday. Senator Fennemell of Florida, put forth an effort to have the bill rescinded. His motion was overruled by a vote of 55 to 14. The legislation is a result of years of persistent action on the part of friends of the University in both houses of Congress, two presidents

of Howard and the Secretary-Treasurer.

The effect of the legislation will be to remove the possibility of the practice on the part of Democratic representatives to have the item stricken out of the House on a point of order, based on the fact that there was no law authorizing the appropriation to Howard University as a private institution. The item has always been restored to the Appropriations Bill by the Senate.

The appropriation asked for in the current bill is \$600,000 which is \$65,000 less than the amount originally requested by the University, the item stricken out being for increase in salaries.

The appropriation provides \$240,000 for building and equipping a chemistry building for which Congress has already appropriated \$150,000 and \$40,000 additional for the construction and equipment of a dormitory for young women for which Congress has already appropriated \$150,000. The total estimates amounting to \$600,000 is \$60,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year.

The pen with which the President signed the bill authorizing future appropriations for the University has been presented to the University as a historical relic, to be preserved in the archives of the institution.

Money for

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FEB 15 1928

STATE COLLEGES
GET \$437,001.63Added to Building Fund for
Institutions of Higher
Learning.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 15. (AP).—The act of the 1927 legislature creating a permanent building fund for the higher institutions of learning brought a total of \$437,001.63 into the fund during the last six months of 1927.

That is shown in figures announced from the office of the state board of control here in a compilation showing appropriations for buildings at the several institutions under the board's management made by the last legislature.

The permanent building fund was created when the law-making body adopted a measure designed to carry out the provisions of a constitutional amendment allowing appropriations from the general fund for the upkeep of the common schools.

Under the new act, the proceeds of a one-cent gasoline tax, the interest on the public funds in banks over the state and a one-fourth mill property tax go to the support of the common schools and for buildings at the higher institutions.

Collections under the new act began last July.

On the basis of the collections made for the last half of 1927, or first six months of the new biennium, the total collections for the current biennium, which will end on June 30, 1929, will aggregate \$1,748,006.52, the board's compilation shows, and would result in the following apportionment among the four institutions affected: University of Florida, \$751,642.81; Florida State College for Women, \$751,642.81; Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, \$122,360.45, and Florida A. and M. College for Negroes, \$122,360.45.

Two Buildings Dedicated At Florida Normal And Collegiate Institute Friday

Dr. Moton Principal Speaker

Prominent Persons Attend; Buildings Erected At Cost of \$100,000

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Apr. 26.—"To fully appreciate the opportunities that are ours in this country, it is necessary to know the difference between the life that we enjoy in America and the life of the oppressed peoples of other parts of the world," said Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee in his dedicatory address Friday afternoon at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., before a vast throng of colored people and white people who had come from far and near to witness the dedication of two mammoth buildings recently completed for dormitory purposes at a cost of more than \$100,000.

"Nowhere is there to be found the evidence of sound race progress," continued Dr. Moton, "as it is seen right here. Last year it was my privilege to travel extensively over many parts of the civilized world and see the conditions of our fellows as they contend with their peculiar problems. I am now fully convinced that the American Negro is far ahead of his oppressed brothers, and that this country is to set the example for the rest of the world in the right relations between the two extremes, the white and the black, of mankind."

Dr. Moton was introduced by the mayor of St. Augustine as the leader of the race. Mayor F. D. Upchurch said that he felt it an honor to introduce such a national character and to witness the dedication of the two fine buildings just finished on the magnificent campus of the

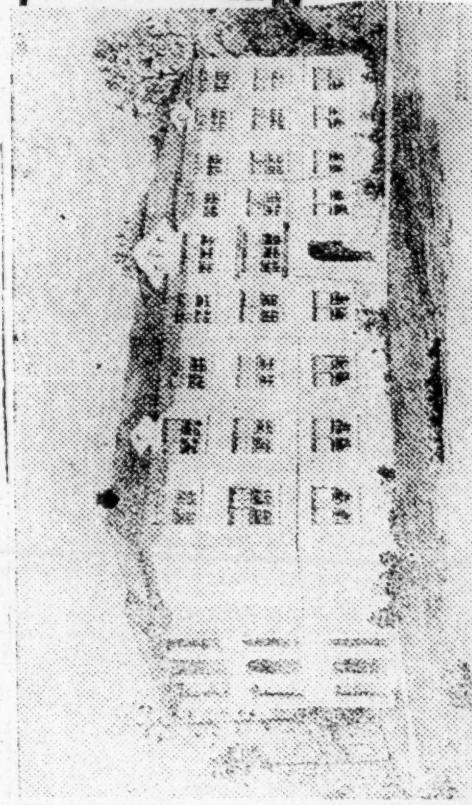
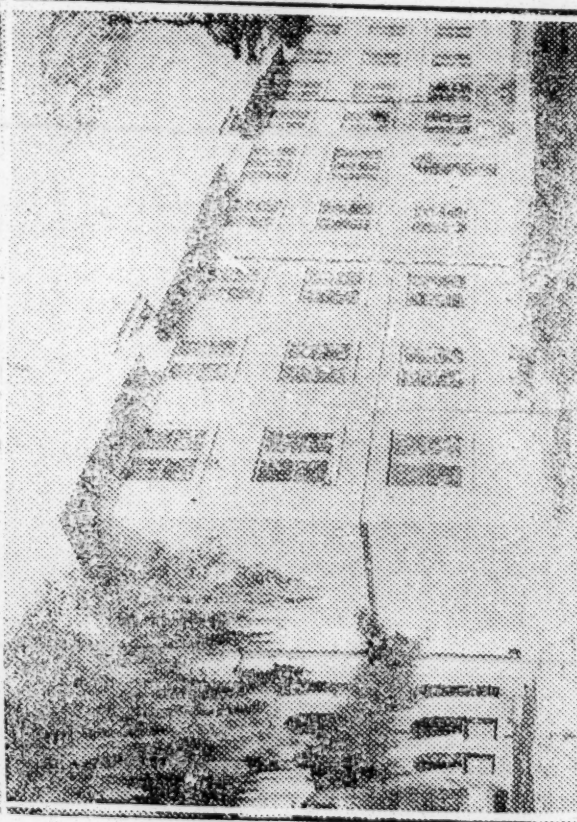
Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute. "In St. Augustine," Mayor Upchurch said, "we have an example of good-will and cooperation between the races that has stood the test of the years. Not one blot of lynching or other race disturbance has besmirched the good reputation of this city."

Principal Nathan W. Collier, who presented the mayor to introduce Dr. Moton, said that at no time had he failed to get the full encouragement and cooperation of the best citizens of St. Augustine, in the work at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute and that it is largely due to that encouragement and cooperation that the institute enjoys its present large proportions and usefulness.

Among the prominent colored persons present were: President M. M. Bethune of the Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; President A. B. Cooper of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.; President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; and the president of Fessenden Academy, Ocala, Fla. These visitors were introduced. Hundreds of other persons of more or less prominence in public life were present and graced the platform which was decorated with the national colors.

Hundreds of white people were seated among the colored people in the seats stretched over the campus facing the platform, all of which

showed a deep interest in the program and manifested further interest by making substantial contributions to the school treasury. Whatever this institution may have lacked in prominence along side some other great educational plants in the south, has been added to it in the success and glory of this auspicious occasion in which the outstanding Negro of America and the outstanding Negroes of Florida and the outstanding white citizens of St. Augustine.



Pictures of
New Buildings

Top, left, boys'
dormitory.

Top, right, Prof. N. W.
Collier, Pres. Florida
Normal and Collegiate
Institute.

Bottom, right, girls'
dormitory

Money for
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ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Apr. 26.—

"To fully appreciate the opportunities that are ours in this country, it is necessary to know the difference between the life that we enjoy in America and the life of the oppressed peoples of other parts of the world," said Dr. R. R. Moton

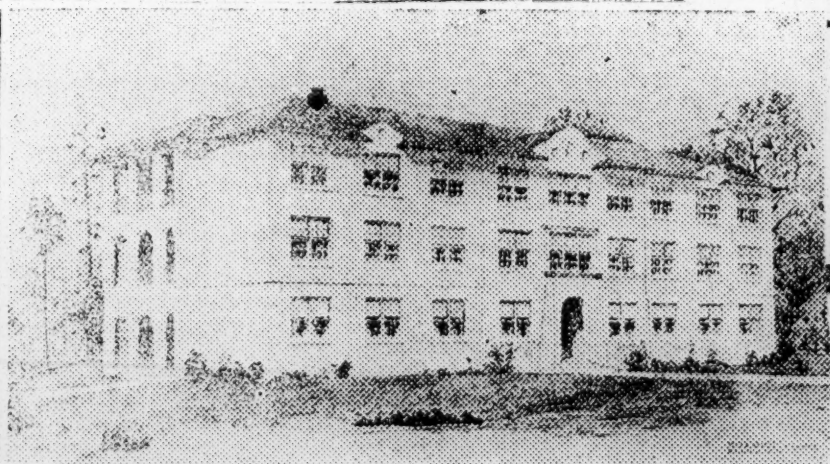
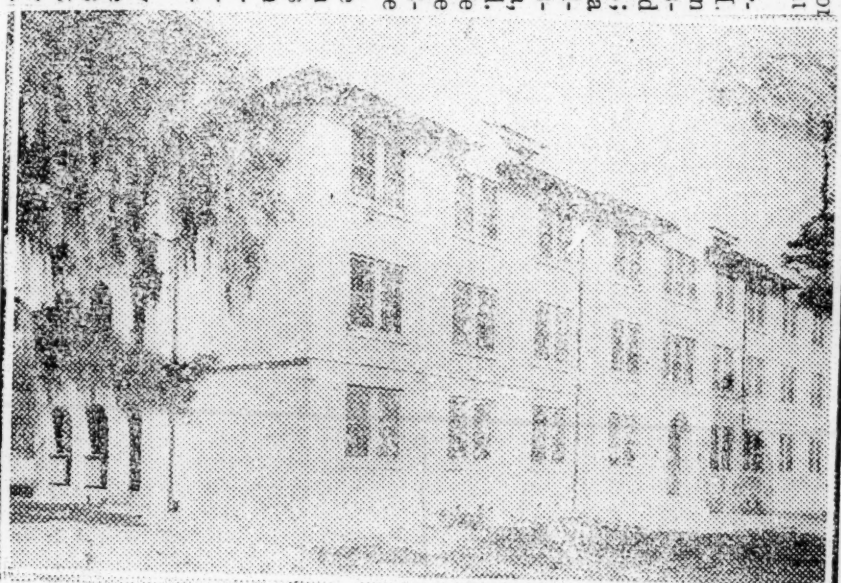
Principal Nathan W. Collier, who presented the mayor to introduce Dr. Moton, said that at no time had he failed to get the full encouragement and cooperation of the best citizens of St. Augustine, in the work at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute and that it is largely due to that encouragement and cooperation that the institute enjoys its present large proportions and usefulness.

Among the prominent colored persons present were: President M. M. Bethune of the Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; President A. B. Cooper of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.; President J. R. P. Lee of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; and the president of Tuskegee in his dedicatory address Friday afternoon at the Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute, St. Augustine, Fla., before a vast throng of colored people and white people who had come from far and near to witness the dedication of two mammoth buildings recently completed for dormitory purposes at a cost of more than \$100,000.

"Nowhere is there to be found the evidence of sound race progress, gram and manifest further interest in the problems, I am now fully convinced in the success and glory of this outstanding of his oppressed brothers, and standing Negro of America and the

that this country is to set the example for the rest of the world in the right relations between the two extremes, the white and the black, of mankind."

Dr. Moton was introduced by the mayor of St. Augustine as the leader of the race. Mayor F. D. Upchurch said that he felt it an honor to introduce such a national character and to witness the dedication of the two fine buildings just finished on the magnificent campus of the



Pictures of
New Buildings
Top, left, boys'
dormitory.
Top, right, Prof. N. W.
Collier, Pres. Florida
Normal and Collegiate
Institute.
Bottom, right, girls'
dormitory

Education - 1928

Florida.

Money for.

JOURNAL

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MAY 7 1928

**PRIVATE FUNDS USED
FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 7—
(AP)—Money from four private funds is being utilized in the stimulation of negro education in Florida, D. E. Williams, state agent for the department of negro education, has advised the Florida industrial survey.

Material increase in several of these funds is being solicited for the coming school year, he said.

During the year just passed a total of \$31,350 from the various funds was expended in the state, in addition to the salary and traveling expenses of the state agent. Approximately \$50,000 is being solicited for the coming year.

The private funds are known as the General Education Board fund, the Julius Rosenwald fund, the Jeannes fund, and the John F. Slater fund.

In addition to paying the salary of the state agent, the general education board aids in the purchase of equipment for county training schools, or negro high schools. It spent \$2,000 in that manner last year.

Money for

GROWTH OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The following table, referred to by Professor Barnes in his article on page 478, shows the growth of certain American universities between 1910 and 1926. The table was specially prepared for CURRENT HISTORY by the United States Bureau of Education:

University	Enrollment			Endowments		
	1910	1920	1926	Received During the Year	1920	1926
Yale	3,297	3,152	4,866	\$1,060,092	\$956,879	\$3,237,344
Harvard	4,046	4,650	7,721	238,021	8,882,491	6,684,662
Columbia ¹	3,534	8,510	12,527	1,193,526	2,286,682	984,155
New York University..	3,627	10,833	20,383	29,005	278,705	21,419
College of City of N. Y.	4,430	10,740	17,953	.....	.....	1,000
Chicago University....	6,681	11,301	14,472	867,048	1,249,671	3,554,063
University of Penn....	4,126	6,862	10,923	176,541	218,145	.....
California (Berkeley)..	3,858	12,630	18,969	83,620	530,344	338,711
Washington (Seattle)..	1,908	5,253	7,260	.....	.....	.....
Michigan State.....	4,755	8,652	10,134	.....	20,861	325,929
Wisconsin	3,645	7,294	8,703	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2,328	3,783	4,503	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	2,146	4,561	5,823	7,681	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,062	5,759	4,162	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	4,783	8,549	12,073	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	5,050	12,180	13,025	50,000	89,371	100,000
Barnard College.....	535	744	1,049	7,851	936,904	4,787

University	Receipts			Amount of Endowment Funds		
	Including Endowments			(Productive Funds)		
	1910	1920	1926	1910	1920	1926
Yale	\$3,268,359	\$4,107,537	\$9,133,578	\$12,532,160	\$24,048,730	\$45,603,713
Harvard	2,015,711	13,493,547	17,710,837	21,989,509	44,569,492	76,022,426
Columbia ¹	4,237,250	6,650,745	18,448,302	25,845,531	39,602,238	50,389,375
New York University..	489,782	1,764,888	4,540,650	1,102,000	2,139,070	3,741,867
College of City of N. Y.	619,449	869,838	1,713,703	.....	.....	94,465
Chicago University....	2,793,968	4,687,231	9,097,002	14,902,070	28,364,303	35,303,567
University of Penn....	² 1,418,308	4,525,498	6,620,477	³ 3,769,547	9,035,037	14,366,074
California (Berkeley)..	2,808,842	5,844,464	12,705,344	4,462,779	7,253,926	10,506,506
Washington (Seattle)..	336,661	1,623,275	2,236,953	.....	6,343,627	4,899,200
Michigan State.....	1,448,000	3,875,735	8,643,617	309,000	1,329,477	2,687,770
Wisconsin	1,744,854	3,722,950	6,951,539	626,161	717,282	1,164,067
Indiana	368,900	927,206	2,817,863	744,000	852,301	1,413,779
Iowa	579,093	2,500,887	5,416,951	373,204	301,889	286,313
Nebraska	605,403	2,446,710	3,783,551	672,272	896,989	937,800
Illinois	1,639,792	3,916,249	6,830,272	647,131	649,012	1,032,662
Minnesota	1,455,424	4,987,176	8,320,556	1,448,799	3,860,200	7,415,911
Barnard College.....	237,790	1,426,163	786,539	1,048,728	3,477,239	3,481,001

¹Exclusive of Barnard College.

²Statistics of 1908-9.

³Figures of expenditures not available.

U.S. G'VT. SPENT \$63,000,000 ON ITS SCHOOLS

All Except \$603,000 To Institutions Without Colored Students

WEST POINT ACADEMY AND ANNAPOLIS LEAD

Military Academy Received \$2,328,711; Naval Academy, \$1,810,294

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures relating to Federal expenditures for educational work during the fiscal year 1926, made public by the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, emphasize the discrimination which the Negro suffers under the Government.

The sum of \$2,327,711 was sent for the maintenance and operation of the United States Military Academy. The sum of \$1,810,294 was expended for the United States Naval Academy. At neither institution are there any Negro students. The Government appropriated \$591,000 for Howard University, the one institution for Negroes which it directly aids.

\$5,480,000 For Indians

For the support of the Indian Schools the Government expended the sum of \$5,480,280.

The other expenditures for the support of institutions, from which Negroes receive no training, include: Department of Navy; Naval training station, \$885,000; recreation of enlisted men, \$30,000; naval reserve officers' training camps, \$40,000; naval college, \$105,000.

War Schools

Department of War: Army War College, \$68,390; command and general staff school, \$40,599; engineers' school, \$29,835; infantry school, \$33,858; cavalry school, \$17,172; field artillery schools and instruction, \$20,938; coast artillery school, \$24,966.

The one item for Negroes that is

larger than the corresponding item for whites was in educational appropriations for the Dist. of Columbia. The Government spent the sum of \$12,095 for the industrial home for white children. It spent the sum of \$13,185 for the industrial home for colored children.

Total expenditure for educational purposes in 1926, according to the Bureau of Education, amounted to \$63,351,911.

Rockefeller Board Has Given \$7,413,954 To Colleges

Since the organization of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1902, \$7,413,954 has been appropriated for colored schools and colleges, according to figures furnished the AFRO by W. W. Bruce, Secretary.

These figures mean that every year the board has been able to expend a sum of \$270,000 for Negro college education.

This is not all that the board has done. Two million six hundred thirty-four thousand dollars additional has been appropriated for colored colleges and schools to be paid over as soon as they meet certain conditions.

EDUCATION BOARD GAVE \$2,000,000

The annual report of the General Education Board for the year of 1925-27, just published, shows that it appropriated \$1,910,782.55 toward Negro education.

Items in the appropriations are as follows:

Colleges and Schools	\$1,296,186.68
County Training Schools	60,000.00
Expenses of Special Students at Summer School	15,000.00
John F. Marshall Fund	52,000.00
Medical Schools	85,065.87
Negro Education in Southern Schools	100,000.00
Negro Rural School Fund	90,000.00
Rural School Agents	97,550.00
Scholarships	40,000.00
Summer Schools	75,000.00

Total \$1,910,782.55
25 Year Appropriation

Statement of the appropriation of the General Education Board from its foundation in 1902 to June 1927 shows that it has appropriated \$140,000,000 for whites and \$14,587,971 for colored.

The amount paid to white schools and colleges has been \$95,929,219 and the amount to colored schools and colleges, \$11,107,546.

Its annual report, just issued, shows that it has appropriated since its founding \$14,587,971 for all phases of colored work and actually paid out \$8,107,546.

Largest Appropriation

The largest single appropriation has been \$1,218,451 to Spelman College for Girls, in Georgia.

The board has given to Hampton Institute, \$1,094,883 and to Tuskegee, \$1,062,367; to Fisk, \$603,161; Morehouse \$522,475; Shaw \$339,977; Howard Medical School, \$351,977; Howard University, \$244,513; Virginia Union, \$240,373; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, \$139,000.

Other Schools

Other schools to which smaller amounts have been appropriated are Lincoln, Pa. Univ., \$50,000; Benedict College College, S. C., \$151,500; Knoxville, Tenn. College, \$128,000; Storer College, \$11,000; Morgan College, \$17,000; Atlanta University, \$95,000; Hartshorn Memorial College, \$33,000; Manassas Industrial School, \$14,000.

A TEN MILLION DOLLAR FRAUD

I. Distribution of students in publicly controlled institutions of four-year collegiate grade in 17 States, and the distribution of Federal and State funds for four-year collegiate education and the relation of the distribution of the population in 17 States having separate schools for white and Negro students.1

State	Total population		Per cent Negro population is of white population	Number of white students enrolled in schools of four-year grade	Number of Negroes who should be so enrolled according to population.	Number of Negroes actually so enrolled in schools of four-year collegiate grade	Number of students at present in Howard University of four-year collegiate grade	Federal funds for higher education			State funds for higher education		
	White	Negro						Received by whites	Amount due to Negroes at same rate according to population	Amount actually received by Negroes	Amount received by the whites	Amount due to Negroes at same rate according to population	Amount received by the Negroes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Alabama	1,447,032	900,652	62.2	4,435	2,557	0	48	\$278,720	\$172,119	\$20,750	\$873,519	\$543,328	\$36,508
Arkansas	1,279,757	472,220	36.8	3,329	1,225	0	28	263,555	96,988	20,854	629,207	231,548	68,166
Delaware	192,615	30,335	15.6	606	120	0	15	100,742	20,047	10,000	162,242	32,286	21,000
Florida	638,153	329,487	51.6	8,391	4,329	103	47	156,609	80,810	25,820	1,116,094	575,904	10,009
Georgia	1,689,114	1,206,365	71.4	7,789	5,561	0	74	571,296	407,905	19,687	732,354	522,900	42,500
Kentucky	2,180,560	235,938	10.8	6,460	697	0	47	262,252	30,483	8,505	1,185,567	128,041	40,000
Louisiana	1,096,611	700,257	63.8	4,035	2,574	84	42	232,754	148,497	23,655	2,198,158	1,530,024	46,515
Maryland	1,204,737	244,745	20.2	5,670	1,298	0	74	302,457	89,262	0	956,149	218,958	74,988
Mississippi	853,962	935,184	109.5	850	930	0	33	235,649	258,035	39,592	789,529	842,634	65,251
Missouri	3,225,044	178,241	5.2	17,595	932	518	24	297,046	15,743	3,125	3,714,747	196,881	114,773
Nor. Car.	1,783,779	763,407	42.7	5,587	2,385	0	165	342,130	146,089	20,086	4,180,479	1,785,064	542,111
Oklahoma	1,821,194	149,408	8.2	20,530	1,683	0	88	247,028	20,256	5,000	3,418,277	280,298	95,000
So. Car.	818,538	864,719	105.0	4,030	4,321	887	84	225,906	237,201	34,328	1,812,456	1,903,078	101,150
Tennessee	1,885,993	451,758	23.9	2,140	511	0	33	773,583	184,886	12,000	579,042	138,391	54,999
Texas	3,918,165	741,694	18.9	21,546	4,072	723	70	487,289	92,697	1,978	5,652,526	1,068,327	215,070
Virginia	1,617,909	690,017	42.0	10,475	4,399	0	234	286,119	120,169	26,996	1,818,805	763,898	48,158
W. Virginia	1,377,235	86,345	6.2	5,492	340	756	30	224,317	13,907	10,629	1,852,685	114,866	272,750
Total	27,030,398	8,980,506	33.2	128,958	37,844	3,071	1,056	5,305,452	2,114,494	282,785	31,651,836	19,876,426	1,850,809

1 These dates were obtained from "Biennial Survey of Education, 1922-1924," Department of Interior, Bureau of Education Bulletin (1925) No. 23, and State Superintendents Reports for 1922-1924; Bureau of Education Bulletin (1927) No. 37.

This table prepared by Dean Dwight, O. A. Holmes and Prof. Charles H. Thompson for the Howard University Bureau of Research of the School of Education.—Courtesy Afro-American.

1. Column 1 gives a list of 17 States in which separate educational facilities are maintained for white and Negroes.

2. Columns 2 and 3 give the white and the Negro population respectively, based upon the fourteenth Census Report.

3. Column 4 shows the per cent that the Negro population is of the white in each State. Md. 22.9.

4. Column 5 represents the number of white students enrolled in State institutions of four-year collegiate grade in each of the States. Md. 5670.

5. Column 6 shows the number of Negroes that should be enrolled if educational opportunities were given Negroes on the basis of population. Md. has 5670 white students enrolled in institutions of 4 yr. collegiate grade. Therefore Negroes who constitute 22.9 per cent of the white population ought to have in similar institutions 22.9 per cent of 5670 or 1298.

6. Column 7 shows the number of Negroes who are actually enrolled in State institutions of four-year collegiate grade; e. g., in Md. there is not a single Negro enrolled in a publicly controlled institution of four-year collegiate grade.

7. Column 8 indicates the number of students enrolled in Howard University from each of the 17 States listed; e. g., there are 74 students

from Maryland enrolled in Howard University.

8. Column 9 shows the amount of money appropriated by the Federal Government for white institutions of four-year collegiate grade; e. g., the Federal Government gave \$302,458 to the State of Maryland for institutions of four year collegiate grade.

9. Column 10 shows what Negroes should have received had the Federal Government appropriated money to Negroes on the same basis as it did to white; e. g., if the Federal Government had given Negroes in Maryland, a proportionate share of money based upon the white appropriation, they would have received \$69,262.

10. Column 11 shows what Negroes actually received from the Federal Government gave nothing to Negro Schools in the State of Maryland.

11. Column 12 indicates the amount of money appropriated by each State for white institutions; e. g., the State of Maryland gave \$956,149 for white institutions.

12. Column 13 shows the amount of money Negroes should have received from the State had the State given a proportionate share to Negroes; e. g., in Maryland, if Negroes had received their proportionate share of State funds based upon what the white schools received, they would have got \$218,958.

13. Column 14 shows what Negroes actually received from the

States; e. g., Maryland gave Negro institutions \$74,968 and, as will be seen from the footnotes (f) most of the contributions from the States for Negroes included mainly funds for schools of junior college grades. Observations Based Upon Totals Obtained In The Above Table

1. Negroes represent an average of 33.2 per cent of the white population of 5.3 per cent in Missouri to 109.5

per cent in South Carolina. Therefore, on the average for the 17 States listed, Negroes should receive about one-third as much as the whites.

2. There are a total of 128,958 in the 17 States listed with a range of white students in institutions of four-year collegiate grade. There are supposedly 3,071 Negroes in such institutions, but when the secondary school students are eliminated there are actually only 1,446 such students enrolled. On the basis of population, Negroes should have 37,884 such students. Howard University has registered at the present, 1,056 students almost as many as are in similar State institutions for Negroes in all of these 17 States combined.

Again it should be noted that in 11 of the 17 States not a single Negro is registered in an institution of four-year collegiate grade. There are in Howard University at the present time 759 students from these 11 States alone. It should be noted

further that there are in Howard University 306 students from these 17 States taking medicine and 41 students from these 17 States taking law, and no provision is made for Negroes for such education in any of these States (except West Virginia. see house bill No. 10, Legislature of West Virginia) either by the States or by the Federal Government.

3. Appropriations for white and Negro education.

(a) White institutions in these 17 States receive a total of \$5,305,452 from the Federal Government.

(b) Negroes receive a total of \$282,275 (most of which goes for education of junior college grade) from the Federal Government.

(c) Negroes should receive on the basis of population from the Federal Government \$2,114,494.

(d) White institutions received a total of \$31,651,836 from the 17 States.

(e) Negroes received from the same States \$1,850,809.

(f) Negroes should have received on the basis of population, \$10,876,426.

(g) White institutions received both from the Federal and State Governments \$36,957,288.

(h) Negroes received both from the Federal and State Governments \$2,133,594.

(i) Negroes should have received from both the Federal and State Governments \$12,990,920, leaving a deficiency of \$10,857,326.

If the above facts as published by the Howard University Bureau of Education are true, here is a gigantic government fraud involving 10 millions of dollars a year, a fraud which in 30 years would equal the Teapot dome steal.

Southerners, of course, deny that any misuse of federal funds is being perpetuated. Rep. Malcolm C. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia, is one who calls the Howard figures incorrect and who declares that the South-Hughes and Morrell-Nelson fund are the only federal moneys for higher education spent in Georgia which gets \$261,127 instead of the half million dollars set down in the Howard table. Howard's estimates are 50 per cent in error, is his inference.

Fortunately the truth or falsity of these figures is a matter which can and will be established without any need of argument.

Howard's figures so confounded Dixie Congressmen that the Howard appropriation was passed without debate.

But they should also serve to open the eyes of 17 southern states, and cause them to find out what becomes of federal appropriations for College education.

Education — 1928.

General.

Money for.

4 TIMES

MAR 13 1928

MANNING SEEKS AID FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Bishop Asks Extra-Diocesan
Gifts of \$150,000 for Amer-
ican Church Institute.

NINE SCHOOLS TO BENEFIT

\$500,000 Already Pledged Will Be
Used for New Buildings
and Equipment.

The work of the Episcopal Church
was reviewed last night by Bishop
Manning in asking for extra diocesan
contributions of \$150,000, at a mass
meeting at Carnegie Hall.

This sum, applied to \$500,000 al-
ready pledged, the Bishop said,
would be used for new school build-
ings and equipment for the nine in-
stitutions of the American Church
Institute for Negroes. The institute,
he said, already is educating more
young men and women than the
Hampton and Tuskegee schools. Al-
though the contributions for the in-
stitute budget, authorized by the last
General Convention of the Church,
have been nation-wide, Bishop Man-
ning expressed the hope that the
whole outstanding amount of \$150,-
000 would be raised in the New
York diocese.

"We in New York have special
reason to be interested in the work
of the institute," he said, "for
churchmen of this diocese had much
to do with the founding of this great
agency. Among them was our be-
loved Bishop at that time, the Rev.
David H. Greer, and we have, I am
proud to say, more colored people
connected with the Church in this
diocese than in any other diocese
in either the South or North.

"I have lived and worked many
happy years in the South and I take
pride in the fact that the first two
children I ever baptized were two
little colored babies, the first class I
confirmed as Bishop was a class of
colored people, the first church that
I consecrated was for a colored con-
gregation, the first parish house that
I consecrated was for a colored par-

ish, and the first Bishop at whose
consecration I assisted was a colored
Bishop."

More than 7,000 negro young men
and women are being educated in
the institute's schools, and one-third
of the cost of their education is con-
tributed by negroes.

HOWARD UNIV. PRESIDENT INDUCES ROSENWALD TO SPEND \$17,000,000 ON NEGRO EDUCATION

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12. (National facilities for 456,000 Negro
P.)—Colored people who have been youth.

somewhat inclined to discredit the The Negro Church and Education.

South's attitude toward Negro educa-
tion will probably be surprised to
know that a prominent Hebrew of
Chicago has done more toward chang-
ing the white South's attitude with
reference to Negro education than
forty-five years of Negro pleading had
done prior to the beginning of the
Rosenwald Southern rural school sys-
tem for Negroes.

Speaking before several hundred
persons of both races, President Mor-
decai Wyatt Johnson, in an address
delivered at the new Michigan Avenue
Y. M. C. A., Monday night, redeemed
the white South from its onetime un-
favorable light generally accepted as
the orthodox point of view held by
many members of the Negro race un-
acquainted with what the South is
doing for Negro education.

Rosenwald Begins Contributions.

Julius Rosenwald began the contri-
butions fifteen years ago by placing
\$1,000 in the hands of the late Dr.
Washington. Since that time the
Rosenwald schools have grown to 4,-
90 and have exacted a round \$3,000,-
000 from the Chicago philanthropist.
The school property today, Dr. John-
son pointed out, is worth \$25,000,000.

In the last fifteen years colored peo-
ple have given \$3,500,000; while Rosen-
wald school have exacted \$900,000 in
voluntary gifts from Southern whites;
added to this is an additional \$17,000,-
000 which have come from county
treasures. These sums are spent on
primary education and furnish educa-

"The little insignificant Negro
churches which some big folk say are
doing nothing, are actually spending
upward of \$3,000,000 per year on Ne-
gro education," he pointed out. "In
the South," he continued, "241 Negro
high schools have been accredited. In
the normal schools of the South there
are over 17,000 Negro students—more
than five times the number represent-
ed several years ago," President John-
son told his auditors.

Says Howard Only Negro University

Speaking of these secondary school
as feeders to the colleges and univer-
sities, he said, "After 65 years of
progress we have one great Negro
university. There are several institu-
tions going under that name," the edu-
cator averred, "but there is only one
such institution. That institution is
Howard University. A university,"
he defined, "is an institution of higher
education with one undergraduate col-
lege, at least three or four other
schools with independent faculties
and at least one graduate school.
Howard University meets that quali-
fication. Howard has nine schools—
medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, col-
lege, music, education, applied science
and religion." Dr. Johnson explained

General Education Board Offers Morehouse College \$300,000 Endowment Fund

Negro Institution Given Three Years To Raise Equal Sum From Other Friends of School.

Presentation of an endowment of \$300,000 to Morehouse college by the General Education board of New York, conditioned upon raising an equal sum by local effort, was disclosed Tuesday by President John Hope in announcement at commencement exercises of the institution.

The gift is expected to form the nucleus of a campaign to obtain a total endowment of \$1,000,000, placing the Atlanta institution among the six leading negro schools of America in financial resources, Dr. Hope stated.

Selection of Morehouse for the large award is believed to be the result of an intensive educational survey of negro schools in the south recently conducted by the general education board. The board, which is one of the world's outstanding benefactors of education, was founded by John D. Rockefeller, and has expended many millions of dollars in this work.

Three Years Given.

According to provisions of the \$300,000 gift, three years will be given the Atlanta school and its friends to raise \$300,000 from sources other than the general education board. The money is to serve as a permanent endowment for support of the faculty, enabling the college in this way to provide the highest class of instruction for its students, the college president explained. Income from the fund is not to be expended for construction of new buildings or purchase of physical equipment, but entirely upon perfecting the system and quality of instruction.

"It is hoped as a result of the anticipated improvements that Morehouse will prove an even greater asset to the south and nation in sending forth men of character and understanding than it has since its foundation 61 years ago," Dr. Hope stated. The school now has an enrollment of 450 students, including a prep department of more than 100.

"Those who have followed the work of Morehouse college in developing character and leadership in its students will appreciate the opportunity this campaign presents to the public as a means to express its approval of the institution's activities," Dr. Hope stated. Presidents of 10

negro colleges of the south are graduates of Morehouse, four of them being presidents of state-supported institutions. It is this fact, as much as anything else, that has led the general education board to make this unusual offer of assistance in furnishing a permanent endowment for the college.

Eighty Diplomas Given.

At commencement exercises Tuesday, when the general education board's gift was announced, 80 seniors were awarded degrees in bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. Exercises were held in the college chapel with President Florence M. Read, of Spelman college, guest of honor.

The school now has a permanent endowment fund of \$320,000, of which \$200,000 was given by the general education board some time ago. About 10 years ago the board also contributed \$178,000 toward building funds. The \$300,000 that must be raised as a result of the board's new offer will make a total endowment fund of \$920,000. It is expected that an additional \$80,000 will be raised during the three-year campaign to make a total of \$1,000,000.

Formulation of a campaign plan and organization to inaugurate the drive for \$300,000, on success of which the board's gift depends, are to be undertaken immediately, Dr. Hope stated. Cooperation of the board of trustees, the alumni, students and executives of the college, as well as of friends of the institution and of negro education, is intended to form the backbone of the campaign. The drive will be made throughout the nation, although a large portion of the funds is expected to come from the south.

The initial step in the campaign came immediately following the announcement Tuesday, when Philip M. Davis, president of the Morehouse alumni association, called a meeting of the alumni present at the commencement exercises, who pledged themselves to undertake the raising of \$100,000 of the total among the colored people of Georgia and throughout the south.

Commencement exercises marked the sixty-first anniversary of the college and the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. Hope's connection with the institution. The Rev. Joseph T. Robert, a prominent South Carolinian, was the first president of the institution, which has had on its board of trustees from the date of its inauguration many influential southern white men. Dr. Carter Helm Jones is the present chairman of the board of trustees, while F. S. Etheridge and Louis D. Newton are well-known Atlantans on the board.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 2 - 1928

Spirituals Win Praise From Gov. Smith

Raskob Also So Much Pleased He Gives \$500 to College

By Lester A. Walton

WHEN Gov. Alfred E. Smith and his party recently visited Savannah en route to Mississippi, casual reference was made in the news despatches to John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, giving \$500 to the Georgia State Industrial College. But it was not recounted that while at the institution the distinguished Easterners were so deeply moved by Negro spirituals sung by the student body that they remained much longer than their schedule had provided.

"The Sidewalks of New York," the favorite song of the Democrats in the Presidential campaign, was ringing in their ears when Gov. Smith, John J. Raskob, William F. Kenny, John F. Gilchrist, James J. Riordan and Michael J. Meehan sat down to listen to vocal selections by the boys and girls of the Georgia State Industrial College.

Caught by the Negro Spirituals

The first two numbers were not distinctively racial. While pleasing they did not thrill the visitors. Some one in the party suggested moving on, as there were other points of interest to be seen. They were prevailed upon to remain and hear a Negro spiritual.

"Ain't Goin' to Study War No Mo'" the chorus began to sing with unbridled religious fervor. There was a significant exchange of glances between members of the Smith party and nods of approval as the four hundred students chanted:

Goin' to lay our garments down,
Down by the riverside.
Ain't goin' to study war no mo'.
The good old songs we used to sing,
Down by the riverside,
Ain't goin' to study war no mo'.

Gov. Smith and his colleagues were unstinted in their applause at the conclusion of the number. Mr. Raskob acting as spokesman, asked for more "I Want to Be a Christian in

Heart" was next rendered, which was followed by "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

Then Gov. Smith gave a short talk in which he made complimentary reference to the singing and told how much he had enjoyed the spirituals. "They will be encouraged to love the woods and streams, hunting and fishing and to find in these the happiness and contentment that make life worth living. On this vigorous growing farm population, happy and singing their beautiful songs as they work, Negro urban life can safely build. Attacking this great problem at its source is the work of the association."

As the party was leaving, John J. Raskob put something in the hand of President Benjamin F. Hubert. When the latter took a look after the visitor he was told in the following:

How the Happy Warrior and Democratic chieftains were captivated by the Negro spiritual was told by President Hubert, who, a few evenings ago was principal speaker at a meeting of Harlem professional and business colored men in the offices of the New York Urban League, No. 202 West 136th Street.

Pointing out as a specific example of the growing desire on the part of white people to give the Negro a fuller measure of justice in Georgia, President Hubert said that the annual State appropriation for the Georgia State Industrial School prior to 1927 was \$10,000, while the biennial appropriation in August, 1927, for maintenance was \$115,332.

President Hubert is Executive Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life, a movement sponsored by Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; John Hope, President of Morehouse College; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Daytona Cookman College; James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute, and other leaders living in the North and South.

Negro Is Facing Greatest Crisis

The association, which was organized in 1927, functions as a stabilizing influence to Negroes living on the soil. It proposes to bring to the forefront some of the advantages that come to a race of people strongly rooted on the soil and to provide an economic and social program that will enable those on the farm to secure a maximum of prosperity and happiness.

"The Negro is facing the greatest crisis in the history of the race," President Hubert said. "Everywhere competition in industrial life is becoming keener. North and South the most important question before the average Negro is: 'How can I find a job?' As unemployment grows in our great urban centres social problems become more acute. Back on the farms are large numbers of people many of whom now own their property. They have a natural adaptability and a fundamental love for farm life.

"The association plans to provide a program that will add materially to the farms now owned by Negroes. It will provide for the thousands of club boys and girls of the South, plans for diversified farming that will enable them to produce more of the things that men need. It will help in marketing problems. It will offer to them a program of health and recreation that will make stronger and happier bodies.

Figures compiled by the United States Census on the status of the Negro show the number has been on the decrease in some States. The story is told in the following:

Alabama, 95,200 in 1920; 85,321 in 1925.
Arkansas, 72,275 in 1920; 63,283 in 1925.
Delaware, 872 in 1920; 831 in 1925.
Florida, 12,954 in 1920; 12,012 in 1925.
Georgia, 130,176 in 1920; 84,077 in 1925.
Kentucky, 12,624 in 1920; 10,717 in 1925.
Louisiana, 62,036 in 1920; 59,513 in 1925.
Mississippi, 161,001 in 1920; 150,142 in 1925.
South Carolina, 109,005 in 1920; 90,581 in 1925.
Tennessee, 38,181 in 1920; 34,647 in 1925.
In Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia the numerical strength of the Negro farmer has been slightly on the increase.

JAN 13 1928

Negroes to Raise \$4,000 To Save Americus Institute

Leading representatives of the negro race met again at Bethesda Baptist church Thursday night in the campaign which the Americus Institute is waging to raise \$5000 with which to cancel some long-standing indebtedness and continue its operation in Americus. The Moderator of the Georgia Negro Baptist association, Rev. G. L. Lane is heading the campaign.

At the invitation of those heading the campaign, L. G. Council, president of the Planters bank, and Lovelace Eve, publisher of the Times-Recorder, addressed the gathering, following a program of negro spirituals sung by a specially selected choir.

"The Americus Institute is one of Americus most valuable institutions," Mr. Council said, "and Prof. Lampkin, its president, is doing splendid work over there. You have my heartiest endorsement and I pledge my co-operation," he said.

He told his hearers that the road to success lay in work and more work, saying too much time was spent idling. "The good Lord said we should work six days and rest on the seventh. There are too many people, white and black, who have reversed that rule. They play and loaf six days and pretend to do a little work on the seventh," said the banker.

Lampkin, in presenting Mr. Council stated that he had for many years been one of the most devoted friends of the institute and that it had never needed moral or financial aid without his coming to its rescue.

The Institute is carrying a heavy debt, contracted long ago, Lampkin said and the campaign now under way is to retire a part of this debt. He said that he was serving without salary—or practically so in an effort to put the institution back on its feet.

He declared that he and the Americus Institute had always received the kindest and most cordial aid from the Times-Recorder and

its publisher, that the local paper had always given "my group a square deal."

Mr. Eve declared that the only difference between the ignorant black savage of the jungles and Booker T. Washington, "probably the greatest man of the negro race was that one was ignorant the other an educated man."

"Because the Americus Institute, through the leadership of Lampkin, is training the negro youth—educating them and making it possible for them to make an honest living—it has my endorsement, my support and best wishes," Mr. Eve said. "Ignorance leads to crime, disease and death and when your part of the city is diseased, it is certain that it will be communicated to the white section."

"That's a selfish reason why I am interested in this institute and this campaign. I believe you have a strong and able leader in Lampkin, for I know that he declined a much larger salary than you pay him so that he might remain here and try to pull this local institution out of debt."

"I feel that you should have the hearty support of the white people of this city and that you will get it, but first learn to help yourself. If you go out and raise this \$4,000, I am sure that the white people of the city will raise \$1,000 more, but you get yours first, then I will gladly aid you in raising the other \$1,000," he said.

Negro men and women from every denomination in the city have pledged their aid in the campaign the local negro school is to make and it is said that they will secure among themselves the \$4,000 which has been set as their goal.

Clark Opens Drive To Raise \$5,500

On last Sunday afternoon at Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal

Church Clark University formally opened a city-wide financial drive for \$5,500. This amount is needed to get \$25,000 from the governing board at Chicago. The funds are to be used to convert the gymnasium into a library and to build a new gym near the athletic field. Also they are to be used to purchase some much needed new books for the library.

This effort should appeal to the citizens of Atlanta, as Clark University brings in the city over \$50,000 annually and the entire amount is spent with Atlanta merchants.

Like most of the other private schools of this city, Clark has little or no endowment. The main source of income has been Northern philanthropy. It is apparent that these schools must depend on the communities where they are located for future existence. The public is asked to contribute to this cause. Make checks payable to Clark University and send them to the school.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

MAR 24 1928

Eastern, V Capitalist, Donate Negro College Funds

Savannah, Ga., March 23.—(P)—The Georgia State Industrial College for Negroes has received contributions of \$50,000 to be used for buildings. Forty thousand dollars of this was contributed by the general education board, which is one of the Rockefeller philanthropies of New York. The other by Julius Rosenthal, the head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

The general education board gave the school \$30,000 two years ago and recently agreed to make an additional contribution of \$40,000, contingent upon the college raising \$10,000 from other sources.

Thirty-five thousand dollars of the money will be used to build and equip

a modern dining room to seat 500 students and \$15,000 to build and equip a six-room building to which some of the lower grades can be transferred so as to relieve the crowded condition in the main academic building.

CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA.

MAY 23 1928 DR. PATTON SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF FUND FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Speaking in the interest of a drive to raise \$15,000 in the Episcopal diocese of Atlanta to complete a fund of \$300,000 for the Fort Valley Industrial School for Negroes at Fort Valley, Dr. Robert W. Patton, director of the field department of the national council of the Episcopal church in America and director of the American church institute for negroes, Tuesday night made an address to the Men's club of the St. Philip's cathedral.

Dr. Patton pointed out that the school now had an enrollment of 742 men and women students and that it taught all subjects, including high school work, in addition to 10 industrial courses, such as carpentry, brick-laying, auto repairing, agriculture, millinery, sewing and cooking.

Speaking on the progress of the campaign he stated that the general educational board of the Rockefeller foundation had offered \$125,000 if \$175,000 was raised by friends of the school and that of this amount \$160,000 was in sight.

Dr. Patton will speak at 8 o'clock tonight at the parish house of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and at 8 o'clock Sunday night at All Saints Episcopal church, in behalf of the school.

DR. PATTON TO SPEAK FOR NEGRO INSTITUTE

Dr. Robert W. Patton, of New York, city, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, will speak at All Saints church at 8 o'clock tonight in behalf of a \$300,000 building program for the Fort Valley High and Industrial School for Negroes, at Fort Valley. This closes a series of meetings that Dr. Patton has been holding in the Episcopal di-

ocese of Atlanta in connection with the building fund campaign.

The American Church Institute for Negroes is a subsidiary of the Episcopal church in the United States and is seeking a \$300,000 building fund for the Fort Valley school and negro work.

Of this fund, \$275,000 has already been subscribed, of which the Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$125,000 and Julius Rosenwald, president of the board of directors of the Sears-Roebuck company, subscribed \$10,000. Of the balance of \$25,000, the diocese of Atlanta is being asked to contribute \$15,000. Bishop Mikell is chairman of the board of trustees of the school and is heartily sponsoring the movement to raise the fund.

The building program includes primarily an administration building to replace one recently lost by fire and a boys' dormitory, both of which are urgently needed.

Second in Size.

The Fort Valley Industrial school, with an enrollment of 742 students this year, is second in size in a group of ten negro industrial schools controlled by the American Church Institute for Negroes. It gives the regular 12-year course corresponding to the state public school work and teaches a dozen trades. Chief among these are agriculture, carpentry, brick-laying and automobile repairing, for boys, and sewing, millinery, cooking, basket weaving and nurse training, for girls. In connection with this work, the school has the assistance of two government teachers under the Smith-Lever law and five teachers under the Smith-Hughes law.

The school also has a farm demonstration agent and a home demonstration agent, both of whom cover several counties among the negroes, advising and organizing clubs for the advancement of the farmer and the improvement of the home. Chief among these farm club enterprises is the annual Ham and Poultry show, which has met with such success that T. M. Campbell, agent for the United States department of agriculture, recently said in his report: "To my mind the Ham show and the poultry project, as carried out at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school, are two of the most outstanding achievements in extension work that it has been my privilege to witness anywhere."

JUN 7 1928

A Notable Gift

DESERVED recognition of a splendid educational service abides in the offer of a \$300,000 endowment fund to Morehouse college by the General Education board of New York. This board, which is one of the world's conspicuous benefactors of education, has conducted recently a comprehensive survey of negro schools throughout the south, and its proffer of substantial support to the Atlanta institution can only be interpreted as a testimonial to the quality of work being performed here in the training and equipping of young negroes for leadership in the affairs of their race.

The offer provides that Morehouse college, within the next three years, shall raise by subscription an amount equal to the original donation, the whole to be used strictly as a permanent endowment for support of the faculty. Such a fund obviously will enable the trustees to engage the finest type of instruction, and to expend the curriculum beyond its present bounds. No income from the endowment may be used for buildings or equipment; a just proscription, since the education board could not undertake to finance construction work and at the same time contribute to its primary purpose of elevating scholarship. A permanent endowment fund already serves the local institution, \$200,000 of which was given by the same board some time ago.

The board of trustees of Morehouse is ably headed by Dr. Carter Helm Jones, and plans for the raising of the specified complement to the donated fund will be announced through him in due time. Surely the undertaking deserves, and will command, the support of the community, and, indeed, the support of neighboring states, since Morehouse graduates have gone forth into divers fields of service, covering a large area. Presidents of ten negro colleges in the south are alumni of this school, four of them being heads of state-supported institutions.

This fact, which influenced the education board in its award, likewise should influence contributions needed to complete the fund.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Thursday, July 19, 1928

Mather School

For Negroes Gets a New Dormitory

BEAUFORT, S. C.—Mather School, located one and half miles from Beaufort on the Port Royal road, operating under the auspices of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City, has recently completed a large dining hall and dormitory, named The Alice B. Coleman Hall in honor of the president of the society.

It has dormitory space on the second floor to accommodate fifty pupils, with up to date shower and bath room equipment. On the first floor a large dining room that will comfortably seat one hundred and fifty pupils and everything modern in the way of kitchen, baking oven, dish washing pantry, storage room, vegetable cellar and refrigerator; also a teachers apartment comprising a well equipped kitchenette, storage, dish washing pantry, dining room, living room and screened porch.

The building is the gift of the society as a part of a \$500,000 building program for 1927-1928 and was erected and equipped at a cost of approximately \$44,000.00.

**A. & M. COLLEGE ENDS
YEAR WITH \$111,822**

The Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts ended the fiscal year June 30 with a balance of \$111,822.53 and had receipts for the period of \$897,239.24, according to the report of State Auditor Sam J. Spivey, made to Governor Hardman Wednesday.

Of the aggregate receipts, \$501,394.69 represented Smith-Lever fund contributions both federal and state, and federal extension funds.

A total of 2,294 students, the combined attendance at both long and short-term courses, paid fees aggregating \$30,866.60 during the year, but of this number only 910 were full term students enrolled in the long courses, it was set out.

Consolidated disbursements were found in the auditor's report to have been \$887,208.98, making the excess of receipts over disbursements for the year \$10,030.26.

Of the balance of \$111,822.53 on hand June 30, the sum of \$101,792.27 was a balance left over July 1, 1927.

Among interesting items of receipts was \$12,676.79 from egg-laying contests conducted under direction of the college. It was indicated that the college lost slightly in promoting this branch of its work, however, for dis-

bursements were given as \$13,173.33.

The cafeteria on the "A Hill," as it is known to Georgia men, reported receipts of \$21,342.73 for the year against disbursements of \$20,644.36.

Cost of instruction at the college for the fiscal year ended June 30 was given in the consolidated disbursements as \$120,727.39.

Bond Election to Be Held Aug. 29th

An election will be held by the city of Sandersville on Wednesday, August 29th, for the purpose of voting for a \$5,000 bond issue to complete the colored school building. This plan was suggested to members of council several weeks ago instead of endeavoring to raise funds through popular subscription. A bond issue will be paid by all property owners instead of by a few individuals. The issue will be the smallest ever floated by the city and it is for a very worthy cause.

No funds have been supplied for new buildings to the colored school in the past forty years. Prof. T. J. Elder, head of the school, has worked unceasingly for nearly forty years. During that time he has bought and turned over to the city several houses and vacant lots adjacent to the school property. Funds were raised by entertainments at the school. Every citizen in the city should vote for these bonds August 29th. There are 275 registered. A majority of these must vote and two-thirds of those voting must favor the issue. In other words it will require about 186 votes to carry the election.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Thursday, June 7, 1928

A Notable Gift

DESERVED recognition of a splendid educational service abides in the offer of a \$300,000 endowment fund to Morehouse college by the General Education board of New York. This board, which is one of the world's conspicuous benefactors of education, has conducted recently a comprehensive survey of negro schools throughout the south, and its proffer of substantial support to the Atlanta institution can only be interpreted as a testimonial to the quality of work being performed here in the training and equipping of young negroes for leadership in the affairs of their race.

The offer provides that Morehouse college, within the next three years, shall raise by subscription an amount equal to the original donation, the whole to be used strictly as a permanent endowment for support of the faculty. Such a fund obviously will enable the trustees to engage the finest type of instruction, and to expend the curriculum beyond its present bounds. No income from the endowment may be used for buildings or equipment; a just proscription, since the education board could not undertake to finance construction work and at the same time contribute to its primary purpose of elevating scholarship. A permanent endowment fund already serves the local institution, \$200,000 of which was given by the same board some time ago.

The board of trustees of Morehouse is ably headed by Dr. Carter Helm Jones, and plans for the raising of the specified complement to the donated fund will be announced through him in due time. Surely the undertaking deserves, and will command, the support of the community, and, indeed, the support of neighboring states, since Morehouse graduates have gone forth into divers fields of service, covering a large area. Presidents of ten negro colleges in the south are alumni of this school, four of them being heads of state-supported institutions. This fact, which influenced the education board in its award, likewise should influence contributions needed to complete the fund.

BILLS PROPOSED TO AID BLACKS IN DIXIE STATE

Louisville, Ky.—(ANP)—Two very important bills, of interest to Negroes, will be introduced in the Kentucky legislature and sponsored by the Commission on Inter-racial Relations.

The first is being presented by a committee representing the University of Louisville, a white institution: \$100,000 of the recent bond issue of \$1,000,000 is to be set aside for the establishment of a colored department of the university. The trustees of this institution are asking for a maintenance fund from the state legislature.

The second bill is one asking for an appropriation for the establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded. This bill is being sponsored by the state board of charities and corrections.

The Red Cross Sanitarium of this city is also asking for an increased appropriation of \$10,000 for the maintenance of that institution. The Kentucky Negro Educational Association, through a special committee, will ask for an appropriation of interest to educators in the state.

**NEWS-DEMOCRAT
PADUCAH, KY.**

MAR 17 1928

ANDERSON TO BE WELCOMED HOME

**Colored Populace to Stage
Big Demonstration Here
This Afternoon**

The colored population of Paducah will stage a huge demonstration this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in honor of Professor D. H. Anderson, president of the West Kentucky Industrial college, who was instrumental in securing an appropriation of \$125,000 from the state legislature for the erection of a new dormitory. Prof. Anderson, who

is returning from Frankfort to Paducah by automobile, will be met at the Clark's river ferry by a huge parade of forty or fifty cars at 1:30 o'clock and will be escorted to the city.

The parade, which will include the brass band of the colored Elks lodge, is scheduled to leave the ferry at 1:30 o'clock and proceed down Sixth street to Ohio, out Ohio to Seventh, down Seventh to Kentucky avenue, east on Kentucky avenue to First street, down First to Broadway, west on Broadway to Thirteenth and thence to the West Kentucky Industrial college. Arrangements for Prof. Anderson's welcome and for the parade were made by Dr. J. W. Weston, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Tuesday night a mass meeting will be held at the Harrison Street Baptist church, of which the Rev. P. D. Dennis is pastor.

\$635,000 Allocated To Negro Institutions

**Kentucky Makes Provision
for Schools and Feeble
Minded**

Frankfort, Ky., April 2—The recent session of the legislature established a record for this state by appropriating an aggregate of \$635,000.00 for the support of Negro institutions. Kentucky Industrial College at this city was given \$322,000.00 to replace a building recently destroyed by fire. West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah received \$200,000.00 for new buildings.

The Red Cross Sanitarium for Negroes was awarded \$10,000.00 to care for an overflow of patients, and \$25,000.00 was appropriated to the Kentucky Home Society for the care of colored dependent children. Provision was made in the budget also for the establishment of an institute for feeble-minded Negro children.

Both houses voted unanimously for the appropriation to the two schools. The program had the hearty support also of Governor Sampson.

**NEWS-DEMOCRAT
PADUCAH, KY.**

MAR 14 1928

\$100,000 FOR THE W. K. I.

The one good thing that the present general assembly has done for Paducah is the appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a woman's dormitory at the West Kentucky Industrial College for negroes. This appropriation had the strong backing of Paducah's business interests, and the support in the legislature of both Democrats and Republicans. The school is recognized as a most useful institution, which is doing a great deal for the improvement of the colored people of West Kentucky. It is developing teachers who have been greatly needed in the schools of the race in Kentucky, and who are raising the educational standards of these schools. Prof. D. H. Anderson, the leader of the school has battled for many years against heavy odds to build up a thoroughgoing school, and the News-Democrat is glad to see his efforts meet further recognition from the state.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY GIVES \$635,000

**Establishes A Record In Appropriating Funds For
Negro Institutions**

Special to the Journal and Guide
Frankfort, Ky., April 3—The recent session of the legislature established a record for this state by appropriating an aggregate of \$635,000 for the support of Negro institutions. Kentucky Industrial College at Frankfort was given \$322,000 to replace a building recently destroyed by fire. West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah received \$200,000 for new buildings. The Red Cross Sanitarium for Negroes was awarded \$10,000 to care for an overflow of patients, and \$25,000 was appropriated to the Kentucky Home Society for the care of colored dependent children. Provision was made in the budget also for the establishment of an institution for feeble-minded Negro children. Both houses voted unanimously for the appropriations to the two schools. The program had the hearty support also of Governor Sampson.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MAY 17 1928

appropriated the \$26,000.

It was, however, appropriated for the specific purpose of liquidating the deficit at the rate of \$13,000 a year for the two years. Apparently the State's Auditor and Treasurer permitted the trustees to draw that \$13,000 each year in bulk with the school's appropriation for current expenses and to spend it for something other than the liquidation of the debt. Who is responsible for Kentucky's finances? Couldn't the two officers elected by the people to look after their revenues and on notice that an irresponsible Board of Trustees had run in debt, have said to the trustees, "File a statement of your finances and obligations so this money can be applied as directed by the Legislature?"

Doesn't anyone at Frankfort give heed to legislative orders? A new Governor came in. He and his Budget Commission had before them the evidence of the school's indebtedness, still existing after the money appropriated for its liquidation had been squandered. He didn't call the Legislature's attention to this misapplication of funds. He and his Budget Commission proceeded to violate the law by withholding their budget report for weeks after it was due, and they recommended an appropriation this year for liquidating the deficit. Again the Legislature tacitly condoned executive disrespect for its authority and enactments and appropriated the money.

The combination of a profligate and incompetent Executive Department and servile Legislature has made the latter a mere mechanism of government to appropriate funds for one purpose so that executive officers may use it for another, and the Auditor and Treasurer let them do it.

The instance cited contributed \$26,000 to the State debt, to draw 5 per cent interest, and the unauthorized expenditure an equal amount, in addition to the spending of \$15,000 out of insurance money, designed for reconstructing the building on which it was paid. There must be someone who can be punished and made to reimburse the State \$41,000. If there is not, the Governor has it in his power to fire the whole outfit, and the next Legislature should enact a law drastic enough to compel respect for its mandates.

SOMEONE SHOULD PAY THIS BACK

The 1926 Legislature appropriated \$26,000 to liquidate a deficit of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, the Negro school at Frankfort. The money has been spent, according to information given C. C. Colt, Staff Correspondent for The Courier-Journal, but the school still owes about \$26,000. The 1928 Legislature appropriated \$20,000 to liquidate the deficit and pay for the installation of boilers, which may be the same thing, or it may not. The legislators didn't know.

The Governor and his Budget Commission, in violation of a law enacted by the Legislature, deferred submitting their budget in 1926 till near the close of the session. Then in the rush of their busiest time these legislators, totally unacquainted with State fiscal affairs, were required to pass upon the meager data accompanying the disposition of approximately \$60,000,000 for the ensuing two fiscal years.

The Governor and the chairman of his Tax Commission and the State Auditor didn't say to the Legislature that this school has violated the Constitution and the appropriation acts of 1924 by creating a debt of \$26,000 for current expenses. Deficit did not mean debt to legislators. So they ap-

LOUISVILLE, KY

Journal
MAY 14 1928

The involved condition of finances at the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro students at Frankfort is said to be delaying plans for financing the new girls' dormitory on the site of one destroyed by fire. Inspectors and examiners in the past have had a great deal to say about the Institute's finances; but the building fund ought to be kept intact. It received \$40,000 insurance and an appropriation from the Legislature for the new structure.

Kentucky State Gets New Dormitory

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—Two events of special significance and interest to the colored people of the state took place in Frankfort this week. One was the laying of the cornerstone for the \$100,000 unit for the feeble-minded colored children under the auspices of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

The other event of significance was the laying of the cornerstone for a \$100,000 girls' dormitory at the Kentucky State Industrial College to replace the building destroyed by a disastrous fire some months ago. President G. P. Russell, his faculty, his student body and the colored people generally throughout the state are to be heartily congratulated upon the progress being made in the replacement of the girls' dormitory.

**NEGRO EDUCATION
IN KENTUCKY IS
GIVEN \$1,500,000
\$600,000 For State Normal
Schools; \$800,000
For Louisville**

Louisville, Ky.—Many evidences of progress were reported at the annual State Inter-racial conference in this city last week, and the director and executive committee were instructed to continue their efforts for better educational, health and transportation facilities for the colored people of Kentucky.

An elaborate two-day program was carried out, with an opening address by Governor S. D. Sampson, followed by the report of the director, Dr. James Bond, and addresses by W. H. House of Lexington, L. N. Taylor of the State Department of Education; Miss Maude L. Harrison and Mrs. Jane Bond of Louisville; Mrs. S. P. Steele of Paris, and Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta.

Institution For Children.

Dr. Bond's report showed the appropriation of more than \$600,000 by the Legislature for the state normal schools at Frankfort and Paducah authorization of a tax levy to maintain a colored department of the University of Louisville; expenditure of \$800,000 for new Negro schools in that city; notable improvements in colored school throughout the state and an institution for feeble-minded colored children, for which the legislature recently voted \$100,000.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a concert given Friday evening by quartets, choruses and choirs from Simmons University Lincoln Institute, Plymouth Congregational Church, and the Bourgard Conservatory of Music.

Millionaire Leaves \$800,000 to Colored Catholic Institution

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Dec. 26.—(ANP)—Judge Matthew O'Dherthy, who died here last week left to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a colored Catholic institution, \$800,000 and a like sum to the Good Shepherds where white and colored are cared for. The following very interesting clause was found in his will.

"All of the rest of the said residue of my estate, real and personal I will and devise in equal parts to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Tenth and Magazine Sts. (or Home for the Aged and Poor, as it is called) and to the Sisters of Good Shepherd, with request which I know they will comply with, and I know they will remember me in their prayers. I regard the two institutions named in this clause as the very truest and noblest of charitable institutions. They make no distinction of race, creed or

color, I appreciate this and especially appreciate the fact that poor colored people for whom I have had a sincere regard receive the same consideration from these good sisters which they extend to the white race."

Winchester, Ky., Sun
Tuesday, August 21, 1928

ESTATE IS LEFT FOR EDUCATION

**Bourgard Estate is Left for Benefit of
Teachers, Pupils, Ministers, Mountain
Poor, Negroes, Musicians
Share in Funds.**

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 21.—Miss Caroline Bourgard, late supervisor of music in the public schools, in her will probated Monday before County Judge Henry I. Fox, disposed of an estate valued at \$50,000, principally for the purpose of advancing education. After providing for distribution of personal effects and bequeathing smaller amounts to friends and colleagues, the principal part of the estate was left to charity.

Bequests included the Salvation Army, \$5,000; Protestant Altenheim, \$5,000; Home for Aged Teachers, \$10,000, to be used by the Board of Education for aged and destitute teachers.

Three scholarships of \$3,000 each were created, the interest to be used by the Louisville Presbyterian Seminary for education of ministers, the education of the Negro clergymen and mission work in the mountains. In addition, \$5,000 was set aside to further the interests of the Louisville Symphony Orchestra and \$500 for scholarships in the five local high schools, the interest to be used. The Animal Rescue League received \$1,000 and it was provided that if the testatrix still owned property at 2503 West Walnut Street, at the time of her death it should be used by the Bourgard College of Music and Arts for Negro students. The residue of the estate was set aside for mission education for Negro children in the mountains.

Miss Loraine Stienecker was designated executor and administrator under the will, and was bequeathed \$2,000 and property on Trevillian Way. Miss Bourgard died August 3.

MILLIONAIRE LEAVES \$800,000 TO COLORED CATHOLIC

Louisville, Kl., Dec. 18.—(By A. N. P.)—Judge Matthew O'Dherthy, who died here last week, left to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a colored Catholic institution, \$800,000 and a like sum to the Good Shepherds, where white and colored are cared for. The following very interesting clause was found in his will:

"All of the rest of the said residue of my estate, real and personal, I will and devise in equal parts to The Little Sisters of the Poor, Tenth and Magazine Streets (or Home for the Aged and Poor as it is called) and to the Sisters of Good Shepherd with request which I know they will comply with and I know they will remember me in their prayers. I regard the two institutions named in this clause as the very truest and noblest of charitable institutions. They make no distinction of race, creed or color. I appreciate this and especially appreciate the fact that poor colored people for whom I have had a sincere regard receive the same consideration from these good sisters which they extend to the white race."

Education-1928

Maryland.

Money for.

DEMOCRAT

JUN 2 1928

BOARD OF EDUCATION ASKS FOR NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE FOR 1928-29

Submits Budget Showing Needs For \$143,416, Including
Items For Many Replacements Of
Equipment.

The Board of Education on Tuesday, in conference with the County Commissioners asked for a levy of \$143,416 about nine thousand dollars more than last year.

The budget for the schools was made out to include all the items of expense. After much discussion the Commissioners decided that items for two new colored schools would have to wait until a later time, and several other items were eliminated, bringing the total down to the figures given above.

The matter of replacement took considerable money, a heating boiler at St. Michaels had to be taken out and a new one put in, costing over a thousand dollars and there were a number of changes in sanitation that had been demanded that require several thousand dollars. Every item of cost was discussed fully by the new Board.

The items for general control amount to \$5,430. The instruction costs, of course, are the greatest, amounting to \$94,520, teachers salaries coming to \$88,300, text books to \$1800 and materials for construction \$1200.

The operation of school plant of \$14,400, janitors wages \$3,000, fuel \$9,000, supplies, water light etc., \$1800.

Upkeep of buildings \$1000, repair and replacements \$600.

Another big item is the transportation of pupils, this being \$18,000 and the largest item except teachers salaries. New equipment is placed at \$1500 and the fixed charges, such as

insurance and contingencies at \$1787.-00. There is an increase of about \$2200 in the teachers salaries item, this being caused by the grading by the State Board which gives additional compensation as the years of service continues.

There are in most cases the same amounts as last year asked for, the increases being in the main for large items that are not easily reduced. The County Commissioners took the budget home with them and will confer with the school authorities again before coming to a definite decision.

Education-1928

Money for

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE MAKES UNUSUAL EDUCATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Jackson, Miss., May 28.—Alcorn

College, the Negro state college in Mississippi, is to receive \$425,000.00 this year. Three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars of this sum has just been appropriated by the Mississippi legislature and the General Educational Board gives Alcorn College \$100,000.00 which makes a total of \$425,000.00. The hundred twenty-five thousand dollars of which is the budget fund.

This is a great stride for Negro education in Mississippi, especially when compared with what the state has been doing for this school so recent, as 1924, when Dr. S. D. Redmond, L. Patton and a delegation addressed a joint session of both houses of the Mississippi legislature and fired this and presented them to the state and the country on Mississippi's short comings toward her Negro citizens in many ways. He told the legislature they were not paying five cents per capita Negro population for higher education in Mississippi. He put the best people of Mississippi to thinking.

Ever since that effort there have been remarkable signs of improvement along many lines in the state in the way of a more liberal sentiment, especially along educational lines.

And not content with that address it was followed up from time to time and at the last session which made possible this \$425,000 for the Negro state college, Dr. Redmond and Col. Patton placed before the Mississippi legislature and other makers of sentiment in that state, the unanswerable and exhaustive array of facts and figures on "Negro Education in Mississippi," which was prepared and which was published in the Crisis of December, 1926, by Dr. Redmond.

No Mississippi legislator of self respect could have possibly read that

Legislature Makes An Epochal Move For Negro Education

LENGTHENS TERMS

Jackson, Miss., May 31.—Alcorn College, the Negro State College in Mississippi, is to receive \$425,000.00 this year. Three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars of this sum has just been appropriated by the Mississippi legislature and the General Educational Board gives Alcorn College \$100,000.00 which makes a total of \$425,000.00. The hundred twenty-five thousand dollars of which is the budget fund.

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Created Favorable Sentiment

Ever since that memorable address there have been remarkable signs of improvement along many lines in the state in the way of a more liberal sentiment especially along educational lines.

Dr. Redmond has followed up his addresses from time to time and at the last session which made possible this \$425,000.00 for the Negro state college. He placed before every member of the Mississippi legislature and other makers of sentiment in that state, the unanswerable and exhaustive array of facts and figures on "Negro Education in Mississippi" which he prepared and which was published in the Crisis of December 1926.

Got Longer Terms

Heretofore, white country schools in Mississippi have been running eight months in a year while Negro schools ran only from four to six months in a year, but since Redmond's continued graphic picturing of the great injustices of the application of school funds in Mississippi and his answerable appeals to reason, the last session of the Mississippi legislature passed a law requiring Negro country schools to be given eight months, the same as the white. He had pictures taken all over the State showing the most dilapidated condition of many colored school houses, which were but little removed from barns and presented them to the legislature.

In this appeal to the Mississippi legislature he demanded a free and untrammelled ballot for the Negro and bipartisan registration boards all over the state.

He brought forth a storm of protest, but he stood his ground and is steadily making progress along that line, to the extent that there are more Negroes registered today in Mississippi than have been registered before in that state in the last forty years, and the Negroes take a keener interest in such matters.

Leading Colored Attorney

Dr. Redmond, who is one of Mississippi's leading colored lawyers is Chairman of the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee, is Chairman of the Mississippi Republican Campaign Committee and is one of the delegates from the state at large to the Republican National Convention which meets in Kansas City on June 12th next.

In being chairman of the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee, Dr. Redmond possesses the unique distinction of being the only Colored man in this country who is chairman of a Republican State Executive Committee.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner

Sunday, July 8, 1928

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made a gift of \$35,000 to the Gulfside project at Waveland, Miss., according to announcement by Bishop R. E. Jones, the promoter of the enterprise. Gulfside is a recreational and religious center for Negroes, consisting of about 600 acres of land which at present affords a hotel, an auditorium, several cottages, dormitory for students, bath houses, classrooms, tennis courts and other recreational features. It is the only recreational and health resort of its kind among colored people in this country.

George Carver, well-known agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, recently completed a tour visiting the colleges and schools of Tennessee and Virginia under the auspices of the interracial commission and the student department of the Y. M. C. A. Prof. Carver is the most outstanding chemist of the race, and his experiments in this line have reached a wide field. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and a Spingarn medalist.

**TOTAL OF
\$425,000
TO ALCORN**

Money for.

BEQUEST GOES TO SCHOOL

Powhatan County
Institution Is
Remembered

NATIVE OF LEESBURG

By The Associated Negro Press

St. Louis, Mo., July 25—A legacy of more than \$230,000 is left for industrial and agricultural education by the will of Mrs. Anne Lee Harrison, wife of St. Louis and Leesburg, Va., sister of William Hill Lee, president of the Merchants' Federal National Bank, according to her will filed Friday in Probate Court by the St. Louis Union Trust Company, sole executor.

The document was filed in St. Louis, as Mrs. Harrison established her legal residence here. She died last Saturday at Leesburg, where she had spent much of her time, which was near the region of her girlhood days. She was a sister of the late John F. Lee, St. Louis attorney and educator, who died in November of 1926, bequeathing \$1,300,000 as an ultimate legacy to St. Louis and Washington Universities, and was a descendant of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

\$275,000 Estate

Her estate is estimated at about \$275,000. Her will had bequeathed the residue, representing the bulk of the estate to her brother, John F. Lee, with the contingency that if he died before her it should go to Saint Emma Industrial and Agricultural College, an institution for our group at Belmeau, Powhatan County, Va. This contingency becomes effective as the result of Lee's death.

An outright bequest of \$25,000 and an additional trust fund of \$60,000 with the St. Louis Union Trust Company as trustee, is left for Mrs. Mar-

garet Merrick, believed to be of Leesburg, Va., an old friend of the testator. This trust fund, however, reverts to the aforementioned institution for our people after the death of Mrs. Merrick.

Education - 1928

New Jersey.

Money for.

Work Begins On New Girls' Dormitory At Bordentown

\$185,000 Building to House 100 Girls Will Be Ready Next Year

NEW DORMITORY FOR 100 GIRLS AT BORDENTOWN

\$185,000 Building To Be Ready For Occupancy Within Next Year

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 4. —Work begun last week on the new \$185,000 girls' dormitory at the Bordentown Manual Training School is progressing rapidly, and there is every indication that the contractors will fulfill their agreement to have the building ready for occupancy next year. Plans for the building, which will house 100 girls, were drawn up Gilbert and Bertelle, the same architects who designed the other beautiful buildings erected on the Bordentown campus during the past seven or eight years.

Ten years ago, at the request of Principal W. R. Valentine and Col. D. Stewart Craven, chairman of the school committee, the New Jersey Board of Education inaugurated its new policy for the Bordentown School, which included reorganization of the academic instruction, the housing, and the trade teaching of the school. Completion of the building now being erected will put both girls and boys under the most modern of living conditions, just as the reorganized curriculum has placed the school definitely in the van of the nation's preparatory schools dealing with vocational training of colored youth.

Coincidental with the beginning of work on the new dormitory was the opening of the school's forty-second year with 200 boys and 140 girls enrolled. Capacity enrollment for the fifth successive year eliminated a large number of last minute applications. New members of the school staff include Mrs. Anna Thompson, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, and Louis L. Watson, graduate of Howard University and Springfield College who comes to head the boy's work and the athletic department.

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Coincidental with the beginning of work on the new dormitory was the opening of the school's forty-second year, with two hundred boys and one hundred and forty girls enrolled. Capacity enrollment for the fifth successive year eliminated a large number of last minute applications. New members of school staff include Mrs. Anna Thompson and Louis L. Watson who comes to head the boy's work and the athletic department.

Money for.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

AUG 3 1928

NAUMBERG LEAVES \$1,300,000 TO POOR

Bequests Made for All Denominations—Estate Said to Exceed \$5,000,000

HIS WIFE GETS \$1,250,000

Aaron Naumberg, son of a rabbi, and the retired president of the Jonas & Naumberg Corporation, one of the largest manufacturers of hatter's furs, who died in Italy on June 29, left more than \$1,300,000 of his immense fortune to Protestant and Catholic as well as Jewish philanthropies, his will filed for probate revealed today.

Although the value of his estate is not yet known, it was estimated yesterday when the will was filed in Surrogate's Court that the late Mr. Naumberg's American assets alone amounted to more than \$5,000,000. Besides his interests in this country he maintained a factory in Hamme, Belgium, and carried large accounts in other European countries where he purchased the raw materials for his Belgian and American plants.

Attorneys for the estate announced that about 250 employees both here and abroad would share more than \$300,000 under the provisions of the will.

The will gives a total of \$555,000 in specific bequests to charities, which are to be paid outright, and \$750,000 more to be paid on the termination of a life trust fund of the residuary estate.

The largest single bequest is one of \$250,000 to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which also will inherit a part of the residue now estimated to be \$375,000. The Catholic Charities receives a legacy of \$150,000 and a share of the residue believed to be \$150,000. The Charity Chest of the Fur Industry receives \$50,000 under the will.

Mrs. Nettie G. Naumberg, the widow, who resides at the Hotel des Artistes, 1

West Fifty-seventh Street, receives all the Naumberg personal and household effects, a \$250,000 legacy and the income from a trust fund of \$1,000,000.

Relatives and business associates of the late manufacturer received bequests ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000.

Among the charitable organizations that share in the estate are the John B. Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, which also inherits \$10,000 outright; the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which also receives \$10,000 outright; the Henry Street Settlement; the New York Monthly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, which receives an additional \$20,000 legacy; House of Good Shepherd; Servants of Relief of Incurable Cancer, who receive an additional \$20,000 legacy; the American Museum of Natural History; the Philharmonic Society; the National Urban League in New York; the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute; Harvard University, "for the purposes of the Fogg Art Museum and to be spent in training of curators"; the Holy Name Mission of the Bowery, which receives an additional \$20,000 legacy, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association

**BROOKLYN STANDARD
UNION**

AUG 3 1928

NAUMBERG WILL AIDS CHARITIES

Catholics, Protestants and
Jews Remembered.

\$300,000 TO HIS AIDES

Each Ten-Year Employee Gets
Year's Salary.

Protestant and Catholic, as well as Jewish charitable organizations, will receive legacies under the terms of the will of Aaron Naumberg, president of the Jonas and Naumberg Corporation, one of the world's largest manufacturers of hatters furs, who died in Italy on June 29.

In addition to the charitable organization, 250 of his employees will inherit at least \$300,000. The will provides that each employee who had been with the corpora-

tion for ten years shall inherit a year's salary.

Although the extent of his fortune is not revealed in the will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, it is said that Mr. Naumberg's estate in America will amount to \$5,000,000. The corporation in which he was the largest stockholder has a factory in Hamme, Belgium, in addition to two factories in America.

Portions For All.

The will provides that the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropies inherits \$250,000 and a share in the residual estate estimated at \$375,000. The Catholic charities inherit \$150,000 and a share in the residue estimated at \$150,000. The charity chest of the fur industry receives \$50,000. The sum of \$555,000 is given to charities outright and \$750,000 more is to be paid on the termination of a trust fund.

Other philanthropies mentioned in the will are The Young Women's Hebrew Association which receives \$37,500 outright; the John B. Stetson Hospital in Philadelphia, \$10,000 outright; the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$10,000 outright; the Henry Street Settlement, the New York Monthly Meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, \$20,000 outright; House of Good Shepherd, Servants

of Relief of Incurable Cancer, \$20,000 outright; American Museum of Natural History, the Philharmonic Society, the National Urban League in New York, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Harvard College, Holy Name Mission on the Bowery, \$20,000 outright, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Share in Trust Fund.

All the above receive equal shares in 25 per cent. of the trust fund of \$750,000. In addition the Salvation Army receives \$20,000 outright and the American Academy at Rome, \$5,000 outright.

Mrs. Nettie G. Naumberg, the widow, who lives at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan, inherits all of the household effects, a \$250,000 legacy and income from a trust fund of \$1,000,000 which on her death passes into the residuary estate. One half of the residue will then be apportioned among her relatives and the other half to relatives of Mr. Naumberg.

Mr. Naumberg was born in Alleghany City, Pa., seventy years ago. In 1890, with Louis A. Jonas, he founded the firm of Jonas and Naumberg and began work in a small loft at 1318 Avenue A. Since then the firm has become the largest of its kind in the world.

Education-1928

Money for
Kingston, N. C., News

71928

NEGROES BEGIN A REBUILDING TASK

Blacks Hold Special Meeting and Raise \$505 Among Them- selves for Reconstruction

It was stated yesterday by L. E. Rasbury, president of the Kingston College for Negroes, that a total of \$600 had been raised since the destructive fire of last week.

Negroes held a monster mass meeting at the St. John's Free Will Baptist church Sunday, and raised a total of \$505 among themselves.

Today there will be a general religious meeting at St. John's Baptist Church, it was said. Several noted negro educators will speak.

\$100,000.00 RAISED FOR SCHOOL FUND

Progress Reported at Meeting of N. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

One hundred thousand dollars has been raised during the past year by the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, it was reported at the first annual meeting of the congress held at Shaw University. This money has been used for school improvements and for auxiliary school purposes in schools all over the State.

There were around 500 men and women, gathered from all sections of the State, at the meeting. This display of enthusiastic interest in raising the standards of the Negro schools of North Carolina caused State Superintendent A. T. Allen, one of the speakers, to congratulate them and assure them that the continuation of such interest is bound to result in better standards for their schools.

In addition to Dr. Allen the dele-

gates heard speeches from Dean W. S. Turner of Shaw; Dr. W. M. Livers, of the N. C. College for Women, on "Aids to Parent-Teacher Work"; N. C. Newbold, State Director of Negro Education Work; Mrs. C. G. Doak, chairman of the advisory committee, who spoke on "Coöperation Between White and Negro Parent-Teacher Association," and Dr. George Davis, Supervisor of Rosenwald Buildings.

The meeting lasted from 10:00 o'clock in the morning until well into the afternoon, except for a short recess for lunch. A State constitution was adopted along the lines of the suggested constitution of the National Colored P.-T. A., and the meeting adjourned with every delegate proud of the first year's achievement. About \$500 was sent to the State organization by the ninety-odd county and city local associations represented.

The organization of the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was effected last year at an enthusiastic meeting called by Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Supervisor of Elementary Schools, who was elected president for the first two-year period.

The organization voted to send Mrs. A. W. Holland to the national meeting at Charleston, W. Va., in July.

Durham, N. C., Herald
Saturday, July 28, 1928

NEGRO COLLEGE ASSURED OF NEW STRUCTURE HERE

Local Citizens Subscribe \$50,-
000 Toward Building New
Administration Building at
North Carolina College For
Negroes; State Gives School
\$100,000

The \$50,000 goal set by local citizens for construction of a new administration building at North Carolina College for Negroes has been fully subscribed, it was announced by J. B. Mason. The general assembly during its last session established an emergency fund of \$100,000 for the building on condition that Durham citizens and friends of the college subscribe an additional \$50,000.

The building committee of the college, headed by Dr. R. L. Flowers of Duke University, will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to lay plans for building the new \$150,000 structure, which will be the central structure of the institution's future building program.

It is believed that, since the necessary amount is now available, or soon will be, no time will be lost in getting the new project started. The building will be ready for occupancy during the summer of 1929, it is believed, and certainly not later than the fall months of that year. So far, the building committee has adopted no definite plans for the structure, but it will be modern and fireproof throughout.

Mr. Mason headed up the drive for funds here, and he reported yesterday he was well pleased with the manner in which Durham people have contributed to the fund. A new administration building has been greatly needed at the institution for a number of years.

N. C. COLLEGE FOR NEGROES TO GET STATE'S \$100,000

Raises \$50,000 In Order
To Get Half Of Legis-
lature's Donation

Durham, N. C.—By the raising of \$50,000 from local white citizens, the North Carolina College for Negroes will be able to secure \$100,000 of the appropriation of \$200,000 voted two years ago by the State Legislature, the condition being that the college officials had to raise an additional \$100,000.

It was provided that half of the sum would be available when \$50,000 was raised, and the success of this effort has been announced by J. B. Mason, a local white banker, who stated that a large part of the sum was given by a local citizen who requested withholding of his name.

President James E. Shepard is planning another drive to raise \$50,000 more within the next few months so as to make available the second \$100,000 from the state. It is understood that the \$150,000 now in hand will be put into the erection of an administration building, with offices and class rooms, to replace buildings destroyed by fire some years ago.

Officials of the university are of the opinion that this is the first appropriation by a State Legislature to a state school contingent upon an additional sum being raised from private sources, and Dr. Shepard is the recipient of congratulations from both black and white upon the successful outcome of the effort.

The building committee, Dr. R. L. Flowers, vice-president of Duke University; J. B. Mason, banker, and L. M. Carlton of Roxboro, met Saturday to select an architect and to arrange for reception of building bids. Actual work is expected to start within the next sixty days.

MRS. SMITH GIVES \$125,000 CHAPEL TO FORMER BIDDLE

Also New Gymnasium As A
Memorial To Hartley
Berry Woods

Charlotte, N. C.—Mrs. Johnson C. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose liberal gifts to Biddle University caused the trustees to rename the school as a tribute to the memory of her deceased husband (Johnson C. Smith University), has given the institution another memorial building, the Hartley Bary Woods gymnasium, and a \$125,000 University Church.

The gymnasium was dedicated on Monday, June 4, as was also the site for the new chapel. These functions occurred during

the sixteenth annual commencement period, with the Rev. Dr. H. L. McCrorey president of the school presiding.

The baccalaureate services were held Sunday June 3 at 3.30 p. m. with the Rev. Dr. Wm. L. McEwan of Pittsburgh preaching the sermon.

Monday night six men of the College of Arts and Sciences participated in the thirty-eighth annual junior oratorical contest. The winners were A. S. Powe, first, G. F. Newell, second. Following this contest, Mrs. Johnson C. Smith banqueted the students and friends of the university in the university refectory.

Tuesday afternoon, the annual class day exercises were held in the chapel, and that night President McCrorey tendered the alumni their annual banquet.

The final commencement exercises were held Wednesday morning at 10.30 o'clock in Biddle Memorial Hall.

Honored guests of the University during the commencement season were the school's benefactress, Mrs. Smith, and Dr. J. M. Gaston, director of the board of missions. Colored Division.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOV 3 1928

To Award Contract For New Building At Negro School

(Special Correspondence)

DURHAM, Nov 3.—Contract for the construction of the new administration building for the North Carolina College for Negroes will be awarded Saturday afternoon, and work will be started as soon as the contractor can get his men and material on the job. The bids have already been received.

The building proper, a three-story structure, will cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000 and will be modern and fireproof throughout. It will be located on Fayetteville Street, on the college campus. The remainder of the \$150,000 which was donated by local citizens and appropriated by the State will be used for grading purposes, landscaping, and the like. The building will be ready for occupancy before next fall.

Rosenwald Con- tributes \$10,000 to Livingstone College

Salisbury, N. C., June 11.

When the audience rose and sang "My Livingstone," as the closing number on Wednesday, June 6th, one of the epoch-making events in the history of the college came to a close. The annual sermon before the religious organizations of the College was delivered by Rev. Osam Pinanko, of the class of 1903, who lives and works in the Cape Coast, Gold Coast, West Africa. The baccalaureate sermon in the afternoon was delivered by Dr. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute. Monday afternoon the literary address before the joint societies was given by Prof. George Brown, of Johnson C. Smith University. Tuesday witnessed the closing of the Commercial department, and in the evening was the graduating exercises of the High School, and Teacher-Training department. On Wednesday afternoon 16 young men and women graduated from the College department when the commencement address was delivered by Bishop R. C. Ransom of New York City.

Inasmuch as the institution is in the midst of a \$250,000 campaign for equipment and enlargement, a special hour was given over for reports. Bishop J. S. Caldwell, chairman of the Trustee Board, presided, at which time over \$4,000.00 was raised in cash, bringing the total paid in up to date \$50,275.30.

A telegram from Mr. Julius Rosenwald stated that he would be glad to contribute \$10,000.00 to the campaign that is now in progress.

Three Trustees were elected: Dr. Ernest Robinson of Asbury Park, N. J.; Rev. James Foote, of

Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. J. R. Wingfield, of Mount Meigs, Ala. The president of the College announced on Commencement day that Dean R. E. Clement had been given a leave of absence to complete his work for his Doctor's degree at Northwestern University.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
Sunday, July 1, 1928

Newbold Aided By Rosenwald

Chicago Philanthropist Makes Good Promise Made to Tar Heel

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE

(From The Journal's Washington Bureau)
Washington, June 30.—Julius Rosenwald, head of a great Chicago mail order house, had come down to Raleigh to confer with educational leaders regarding investments of more than a half million dollars in negro school houses. Altogether he has put \$600,000 into negro school buildings in North Carolina.

Prof. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education for the State Department of Education, has had charge of this investment. Naturally Mr. Rosenwald saw Prof. Newbold. He did more than that. He went out to eat with him and to enjoy some real Southern hospitality.

William Newbold, a fine young man, who graduated this year at Duke University, was among the ones present.

"Are you going to be a professional man like your father?" asked Mr. Rosenwald.

Going Into Business

"No, I'm planning for a business career," replied the young man.

"Fine, now when you finish your college course, come up to Chicago and I will see that you get started right," said Mr. Rosenwald.

It was today that the young man and his father passed through en route to Chicago. The young man is going to have a mighty good start with a good word from his father and the backing of Mr. Rosenwald.

Mr. Rosenwald is a philanthropist of the modern type. All the money he gives for school houses is donated through a foundation, which has headquarters at Nashville. He is a very human sort of man at that. If you don't believe it, ask young Newbold.

Durham, N. C., Herald
Friday, June 8, 1928

NEW STRUCTURE IS VIRTUALLY ASSURED

Less Than \$1,500 Needed for Administration Building at Local Negro College

Less than \$1,500 remains to be raised before the proposed \$150,000 administration building at North Carolina College for Negroes is assured, it was announced yesterday, and those in charge of the campaign are confident the needed amount will be subscribed in the near future.

The state of North Carolina had agreed to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for the building on condition that the friends of the institution subscribe \$50,000. The goal has been reached almost, there being only \$1,400 to be subscribed. It is confidently believed that the needed amount will be in the hands of the campaign committee by Saturday night.

The North Carolina College for Negroes is recognized as one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the south, both in point of growth and curricula, and Durham citizens have shown a keen interest in the college since its establishment here.

Nashville, N. C., Citizen
Monday, October 15, 1928

PENLAND SCHOOL GIVEN \$20,000 FOR ANOTHER EDIFICE

(Special To The Citizen)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—The general convention of the Episcopal Church in session here has allotted \$20,000 for a building to be constructed at Penland for the Appalachian School for Mountain Children.

Thirty thousand dollars goes to Raleigh for the nurses' home for St. Agnes Hospital for Negroes.

OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OCT 4 1928 NEGRO COLLEGE TO GET \$150,000 DORMITORY

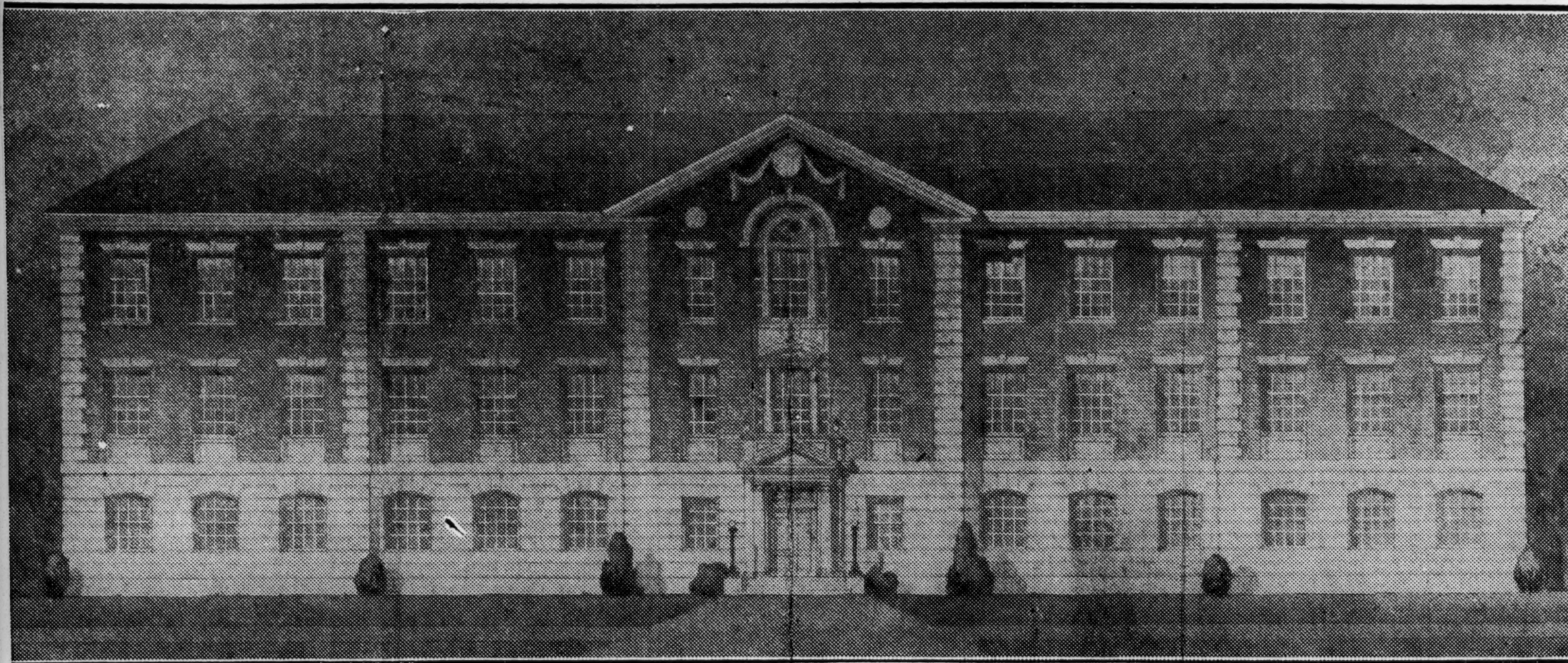
DURHAM, Oct. 3.—(AP)—Plans for the administration building which is to be erected in the immediate future at the North Carolina college for negroes were adopted today at a meeting of the board of trustees held at the college. The building will cost approximately \$150,000 and will give the institution quarters that are badly needed.

Money for.

North Carolina.

Drum	10	1000
Snare	10	1000

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT NEGRO COLLEGE



Work has begun on the foundation for the administration building at the North Carolina College for Negroes. The building will fill a need of long standing at the college and with its completion the institution will be able to expand. Many students have applied for entrance into the college who have been denied that right because of the lack of facilities. The building, which is the first of a series planned, will cost approximately \$150,000. It is scheduled to be completed in time for occupancy next September.

Education - 11

North Carolina

Money for -

Durham, N. C., Herald
Thursday, April 26, 1928

ROXBORO NEGROES

ARE RAISING SUM

Total of \$1,300 Has Been
Subscribed Toward New
Colored School

Roxboro, April 25.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Colored Citizens' Progressive club, of Person county which was held last night, an announcement was made to the effect that \$1,300 has been raised towards building a new colored school. The subscriptions amount to this figure, while \$400 has been paid in.

D. C. Johnson, secretary of the club, made it known today that every effort would be exercised during the coming month to put the campaign over.

B. I. Satterfield, superintendent of Person county schools, was present at the meeting last night, and addressed the club members regarding the campaign. He informed the members that the school board would co-operate in every way possible to help the colored people in their ultimate plans to reach their goal. He also stated that the school board would probably meet with them at their next session, and assist in every way possible, towards furthering the campaign.

Well-Known Negro Dies

Elic Jefferies, age about 72, well-known Negro of Roxboro, died suddenly while attending to his work at Helena. Jefferies was a painter by trade, and had gone to Helena early yesterday morning. Heart failure is given as the cause of his sudden death. Funeral services were conducted from the Lawson chapel this afternoon. Interment was made in the church cemetery.

TIMES

RALEIGH, N. C.

MAY 5 1928

HARRY W. CHASE

NAMED TRUSTEE

ROSENWALD FUND

N. C. Newbold Returns From Conference In Chicago

Returned to the city from a trip to Chicago, where he attended a conference on Sunday last of the Rosenwald Fund at the home of Julius Rosenwald, N. C. Newbold, State Director of Negro Education, stated Friday morning that the meeting in Chicago was a wonderful and intensely interesting experience.

Mr. Newbold was specially invited to attend this meeting and was the only State director of negro education present among the guests and trustees. He announced that Dr. Harry W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, was also a specially invited guest at this meeting, and was appointed by Mr. Rosenwald as a member of the board of trustees of the Rosenwald Fund.

Appropriation of \$650,000 was made by the fund for further work in building negro high schools in larger towns and cities, and for health work in establishing clinics, which will not be restricted for negroes alone.

Twenty million dollars are invested in the Rosenwald Fund, Mr. Newbold stated, and Mr. Rosenwald plans to use it all during his lifetime, hoping for coming benefactors in the future. "Mr. Rosenwald," said Director Newbold, "is working in a serious effort out how he can do something in the cause of humanity in general."

Composing the board of trustees of the Rosenwald Fund are: Julius Rosenwald, Lessing J. Rosenwald, his son, Alfred K. Stern, his son-in-law, Edwin R. Embree, chairman; Frank Sulzberger, Harold Swift, all of Chicago; Edgar Stern, son-in-law of Mr. Rosenwald, of New Orleans; Mrs. David Levy, of New York, a daughter of Mr. Rosenwald; and Dr. Harry W. Chase, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Other guests at the conference in addition to Mr. Newbold, included Michael M. Davis, executive secretary New York committee for dispensary development; Dr. Isaac L. Kandel, International Institute of Columbia University; Jackson Davis, General Field Agent in South and General Education Board; Dr. Harry W. Chase, S. L. Smith, General Field Agent; Julius Rosenwald Fund; Walter Fogers, Director Institute of Current World Affairs, New York; Mrs. McLean, of the Chicago Health Institute, and Mesdames Embree Rosenwald, Edgar Stern and Alfred K. Stern.

Education-1928

Money for.

A Fund for Lincoln University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lincoln University of Chester County, Pa., which has been serving America for the last seventy-four years through its leadership in thorough training for colored youths, is now making its first great appeal. A conditional offer of \$250,000 from the General Education Board, if matched from other sources by July 1, will provide \$500,000 vitally needed for increased endowment and scholarship funds.

Since its founding as Ashmun Institute, in 1851, Lincoln University has sent out almost 2,500 men, of whom 600 found useful careers in religious work, 500 in education, 400 in medicine and the allied fields of dentistry and pharmacy, and 100 in law. Among the more recent graduates 100 are still engaged in further professional study.

Included in this record are five Methodist Bishops and pastors of many of the leading Baptist churches, two of the three colored surgeons of national reputation, and leading physicians in many cities both North and South; the only colored Colonel to see active service overseas, and one of the two colored men to sit at the Peace Conference at Versailles; four Presidents of colleges and a number of Deans. Among Lincoln men in public life have been two United States Ministers to Liberia, one Congressman, four members of State Legislatures and several city Aldermen. Of less conspicuous but equally essential service are those holding executive positions in such movements as the Y. M. C. A. and the Urban League.

Checks may be made payable to the university and sent to Dr. William Hallock Johnson, Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.

J. FREDERICK TALCOTT.

New York, March 23, 1928.

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 8 1928

Whites Aid Fund For Negro School

Lincoln University Seeks
\$500,000 for Ex-
pansion

Whites and Negroes have joined in the movement to raise \$250,000 for Lincoln University of Chester County, Pa. The General Education Board has offered to give \$250,000 conditional upon a like amount being matched from other sources by July 1. For increased endowment and scholarship funds \$500,000 is needed.

"Lincoln University, which has been serving America for the past seventy-four years through its leadership in thorough training for colored youths is now making its first great appeal to

the consideration and generosity of America," says J. Frederick Talcott, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and Dr. E. P. Roberts, President of the Lincoln Alumni Association in a joint letter.

"Since its founding as Ashmun Institute in 1851, Lincoln University has sent out 2,500 men of whom 600 found useful careers in religious work, 500 in education, 400 in medicine and the allied fields of dentistry and pharmacy, and 100 in law. Among the more recent graduates 100 are engaged in further professional study.

"Included in this record are five Methodist Bishops and the pastors of many leading Baptist churches, two or three surgeons of national reputation, and leading physicians in many cities, the only colored Colonel to see active service overseas, and one of the two colored men to sit at the Peace Conference at Versailles, four Presidents of colleges and a goodly number of Deans.

"Lincoln University has stood in the forefront of thorough training for both mind and character. First, Dr. Washington, and then his successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Moton, have publicly testified to the importance of Lincoln; and among the white people who are in close touch with the problems of strengthening the Negro's opportunities for thorough professional training, such men as Dr. James H. Dillard and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones have been equally specific in their indorsement of Lincoln University and its program.

"We bespeak a generous interest in this joint adventure of both races in providing a sound leadership for the tenth of our population, which always has been eager to express its loyalty to America."

CHEYNEY TO NAME NEW BUILDING THE "HARRY T. BURLEIGH HALL"

By George W. Blount.

Cheyney, Pa.—"The new dormitory for men, now beautifully furnished, is as fine a home for students as can be found in any Teacher Training institution in Pennsylvania," says Principal Leslie Pinckney Hill. "This new dormitory for men will be formally dedicated on Saturday, October 20 and named 'Burleigh Hall' in honor of Harry F. Burleigh, not only because he is probably the foremost Negro citizen in Pennsylvania, but especially because of his creative genius by which he has given to Negro music a world significance."

In a recent symposium on American folk songs—"Deep River" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," by Harry T. Burleigh, ranked second and third re-

spectively. In the class two—Chorale group, Burleigh's "Were You There?" won the second place.

Burleigh has achieved a high place in music, so Cheyney and Pennsylvania land him as a man who has brought honor not only to himself, but by his creative genius he has brought honor to his race, Pennsylvania and the world.

Pennsylvania.

Education 1928.

South Carolina.

Money for.
S. C. State College
Has \$177,605 Budget

Orangeburg, S. C.—The South Carolina Legislative committee has approved the recommendation of President R. S. Wilkerson of the South Carolina State College for a budget of \$177,605. This amount, with \$55,270 due from Federal and other sources, makes the total budget for 1928 \$232,875.

Plans were outlined in the president's annual report to make this school one of the leading land-grant colleges for Negroes in the country. The report showed the college has had a phenomenal growth under President Wilkerson's administration. From an annual income of \$5,000, sixteen years ago, the budget has increased year by year to the present amount of nearly \$200,000. The physical equipment and curricula has kept pace with the financial growth of the institution.

PILE BIG AMMOUNT

Benedict College Students Raise \$9000.00

PRESIDENT ANTISEL'S AMBITION REACHED

As The Leader goes to press reports from the Annual Founder's Day Drive for Benedict College had reached \$9,000.00.

President C. B. Antisel could not be reached for a statement, but reports indicate, it was learned from the president's office, that more than \$10,000.00—the goal—would be reported.

\$7,000.00 was raised last year. This year's is the largest in the history of the College.

S. Carolina Legislature
Gives College \$122,000

Orangeburg, S. C.—The South Carolina legislature has recently appropriated \$122,000 to the state college, to which there will be added from federal and other sources \$55,000 more, giving the school a budget this year of \$177,000. Sixteen years ago its annual income was \$5,000.

Education - 1928

Money for.

S. C. State To Dedicate New Building

Main Feature Commencement
Will be Opening of

\$200,000 SCIENCE HALL

Dr. John Cady to be the Com-
mencement Speaker

Orangeburg, S. C., May 14—The approaching State College commencement promises to be one of the most important in the history of the college because of the many notable features in connection with it, chief of which will be the dedication of the new Agricultural and Science building just completed at a total cost for construction and equipment of approximately \$200,000. This building was made possible through the energetic efforts of President Wilkinson in his appeals to the Legislature and General Education Board.

The dedicatory program will be featured with addresses by representative of the Government, colleges, and members of the Alumni Association. The citizens of the State, including officials main address will be delivered by Dr. E. W. Sikes of Clemson College. This occasion will feature Alumni Day, and it is expected that a great outpouring of graduates of the college will be present. The Agricultural building is the latest word in construction, being fire-proof throughout and thoroughly equipped in all departments. It will prove a wonderful service to the state of South Carolina.

Alongside of this building a practice cottage of almost similar construction is nearing completion. This will house in relays, Senior Home Economics girls for practice work in home-making, thus fitting them for competent service following graduation. The cost of this cottage is estimated at \$20,000.

The commencement exercises will begin with a baccalaureate sermon Sunday May 20 and close Wednesday, May 23. The baccalaureate sermon this year will be preached by Rev. John T. Wright, D. D. of Rock Hill, S. C., who was formerly a member of the faculty of State College. The Rev. Wright is well known in Presbyterian circles and

his appearance on the commencement program will add greatly to the inspiration of members of the class of 1928.

The commencement orator is Dr. J. M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, Petersburg. Dr. Gandy is one of the foremost leaders of college presidents in the country. His administration at Petersburg is developing an institution leading to the front rank of our Land-Grant Colleges. He is a man of wide experience not only in executive ability but possesses a large range of eloquence in the art of practical leadership.

This year has been a climax in the history of State College as the following facts will show:

Ten years ago the plant consisted of four main buildings and 120 acres of land, valued at \$100,000; with a faculty of 26 teachers whose work was mainly confined to the high school. No students of college grade were enrolled. Annual appropriation from the state averaged \$24,000. At present the plant consists of 16 main buildings and 140 acres of land; total valuation \$800,000. The faculty numbers 66; present enrollment of students 800; 326 of whom are college grade. Appropriation from the state averages \$165,000; Federal, \$236,000; making a total of \$201,000. The class of 1928 consists of 69 graduates, most of whom have already been selected for positions as teachers and leaders in the Extension Service of this and neighboring states.

The usual summer session will be held June 18 to July 21. On account of curtailment of legislative appropriation again this year we shall have to raise our enrollment fee from three to eight dollars. The faculty this summer is exceptionally strong, comprising specialists in all branches. All industrial and mechanical departments of the college will be open during the session, their faculties having been supplemented by extra teachers from other localities. The General Education Board will furnish a special Teacher-Trainer and donate scholarships to the Jeanes workers who attend.

The school will measure up to high standards of the regular college year in type of work given, by placing intense emphasis upon thoroughness and careful application to practical problems and details.

A unique feature this year will be the first graduating class from a summer session in the college showing that it is possible for students to not only comply with rules of the state department of education regarding renewal of certificates, but at the same time may advance step by step to graduation from the institution.

The fall session begins September 26. There is already an unusual number of applications for the next year's Freshman class.

South Carolina.

Money for.

New York Group To Raise Funds To Aid Fisk Univ. Expansion

Ago. New York, N.Y.

A group of alumni and friends of Fisk University met on Saturday, February 11, 1928, to work out plans to secure funds for the University. The committee decided to seek \$10,000 in Harlem to apply to a \$100,000 fund now being sought by Fisk.

There were present at the luncheon at the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A., the following: Watt Terry, Wm. H. Wortham, Wm. M. Kelley, Mrs. George E. Haynes, Mrs. M. V. Boutte, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, Mrs. Wm. Lloyd Imes and Paul E. Baker of Fisk University.

The money secured on this drive will be used to complete the repair work being done on the physical plant and to add additional library and laboratory facilities. President Jones estimates that it will take \$100,000 to make Fisk a first class college for 500 students. The process initiated last year of organizing Fisk into a college-university can be completed by September if sufficient funds can be secured.

A committee is being formed to carry forward the campaign in Harlem. Mrs. Wm. Lloyd Imes was elected chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee are John E. Nail, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, Wm. H. Wortham, Wm. M. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. M. V. Boutte, Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. George E. Haynes, Dr. Louis T. Wright and Casper Holstein.

The next meeting of the committee will be at the home of the chairman, 206 West 137th street on Saturday February 18 at 10 a. m. Besides securing gifts, the committee expects to stage some benefit programs in behalf of the university.

Prof. Baker, left Saturday night for Boston where he will spend the next four weeks presenting the needs of his institution. He received many gifts for Fisk while in the city, the largest being a check for \$1000 from Casper Holstein.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE AIDED

Journal & Guide
Number 1
**Prominent and Pros-
perous Minister
Makes Donation**

SETS FINE EXAMPLE

Special to Journal and Guide.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Rev. C. H. Johnson, D. D., prominent Negro minister of Birmingham, Ala., an alumnus of Knoxville College, recently deeded his property valued at \$50,000 to Knoxville College, with the proviso that he is to retain the management during his life time, the benefits of the gift to accrue to the college at his death, according to an announcement made here recently. The gift is to produce a fund, the income of which is to be used for scholarships for worthy students.

The gift of Dr. Johnson is the largest yet made by a Negro to the college, and is also believed to be the largest single gift made by a Negro in the United States to the cause of education of his race. Commenting editorially upon Dr. Johnson's action, the Knoxville Herald, daily paper, stated:

This act of Dr. Johnson is not only a splendid testimony to the fine public and racial spirit of the donor, but it is evidence of the fact that one of the most outstanding men that have graduated from the college is appreciative of the work that the college is doing for his race. Dr. Johnson and his wife have been able through years of struggle and economy to accumulate considerable property, and, since they are without children, feel that they can not make a wiser disposition of their property than to provide means for the education

of poor and unfortunate members of their race, desiring an education.

The act of Dr. Johnson will encourage white friends of the Negro race who have assisted, and are assisting, in providing means for the education of the Negro. The number of such friends of the white race, and the contributions given by them, are increasing. Mrs. Anna M. Harkness, widow of one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, recently left by will \$750,000 to Hampton Institute, and \$500,000 to Tuskegee Institute. About one month ago Miss Olivia Eggleston Stokes left by will \$125,000 to Hampton and \$100,000 to Tuskegee.

The Negro race has every reason in this good year 1928 to thank God, and take courage.

ROSENWALD GIVES \$25,000.00 TO FISK School Must Raise Like Sum to Get Gift

Nashville, Tenn., March 26—Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones of Fisk university, in making a special appeal for additional gifts to the university, has made known the recent gift of Julius Rosenwald for the rehabilitation and repairs needed by the institution. Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in writing to Dr. Jones, stated:

My Dear Mr. Jones:

I am happy to report that Mr. Rosenwald authorizes me to make a pledge in his behalf of dollar for dollar secured from other sources for rehabilitation and repairs on the campus and buildings of Fisk university. It being understood that the total contribution of Mr. Rosenwald to this end shall not exceed \$25,000.00

This support is given by Mr. Rosenwald because of his confidence in you and his belief in the program which you are attempting to carry out and on which you have already made so much headway at Fisk. We hope that this offer will make it possible for you to raise the total of \$50,000.00 needed to clear the costs of repairs for which you have already made commitments for this year.

With the best wishes for the continued success of your great work, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Edwin R. Embree,
President of the Julius
Rosenwald Fund.
In commenting on the gift of Mr.

Rosenwald, Dr. Jones stated:

"The splendid help of Mr. Rosenwald should meet the heartiest support and commendation of every friend of Negro education. We at Fisk who are trying to raise the standards of American citizenship and build a first class liberal arts college are depending on the whole-hearted support of American citizens, colored and white. If Mr. Rosenwald's gift is to come into existence, we must raise \$25,000.00 within the next three months."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-App'l
Sunday, April 1, 1928
NEGRO COLLEGE GETS MONEY

JACKSON, Tenn., March 31.—Fifty thousand dollars is in sight for the Lane College, colored Methodist institution established here for many years. The general education board of New York recently pledged \$25,000 to the college if an additional \$25,000 was subscribed from other sources. The college authorities secured \$20,000 from the colored Methodists of this section and then asked \$5,000 from their white friends in Jackson. It was stated here Saturday that the \$5,000 had been subscribed.

FISK EDUCATOR LEAVES ESTATE TO ALMA MATER

Nashville, Tenn.—(ANP)—A career of service, which extended over more than two score years, came to an end here Wednesday when Professor James Dallas Burrus of Fisk University passed away.

Funeral services were held in the university chapel, Friday afternoon, where the body had lain in state for six hours. University officials, representatives of other institutions and a host of friends gathered at the funeral bier to pay their last respects to the man who had served his race well and thereby gained the friendship and devotion of thousands of individuals.

Professor Burrus began his career at Fisk University as a student in the first class to graduate from the college department. He continued his education at Dartmouth, where he received the degree of master of arts. A few years later he returned to Fisk University as a teacher, being the first Negro to be appointed on the university faculty.

During the years of service he won distinction and as a teacher bore the reputation of being efficient and sympathetic. He had the respect of

fellow members of the faculty and the student body. It is legendary that Burrus assisted many deserving students financially thus enabling them to finish their education.

Leaves Estate to University

While serving others, Prof. Burrus also wrought well for himself amassing quite a deal of money and property. As he gave his life to Fisk University, so he did with his estate, leaving everything to the university, to be used in erecting Burrus Memorial Hall and increasing the endowment fund.

His worth as a teacher, a business man, and a humanitarian was cited at the funeral services by President Jones and other members of the faculty. The obituary showed that he was a member of a family of educators, who, too, had given their lives in the cause of promoting education among Negroes.

Covington, Tenn., Leader
Thursday, August 30, 1928

BEGIN BUILDING OF NEW NEGRO SCHOOL

Actual Construction of New Building
Began Tuesday of This Week by
Contractor J. F. Cook.

Mr. J. F. Cook Saturday was given the contract for the erection of a new school building for the colored children of Covington. The new school will be of brick construction with red faced brick and gray mortar finish. It will be 47 by 85 feet and contain 11 rooms. The building will be two stories high and will provide ample room for the colored school requirements for years to come.

The new brick building will take the place of the two frame buildings that are being used at present. The present buildings are beyond repair and it was deemed best to build at this time as \$2,600 was now available from the Rosenwald fund, which the managers of this fund stated would not be available in the future. This together with the amount that has been promised by the colored citizens will give the city a donated fund toward the erection of the school amounting to \$4,500.

The lot on which the new building is to be erected is about 100 yards northwest of the present school property. The new lot is on a good elevation and is high and dry, whereas the lot on which the old buildings stand is low and frequently under water after heavy rains. The building will face the highway and will be most creditable in appearance. The colored people of Covington

have been working on the project for more than two years and have almost raised the amount they pledged toward a new building. The balance of the amount to be raised by them at the last report amounted to \$475. An all-day rally was held on the school campus Tuesday, looking toward the raising of this balance.

It was first planned to use the material in the old light plant and the old schools for the new building, but when bids were requested on the new building it was found that the school could be erected more advantageously out of new material.

The actual work of construction was begun Tuesday and the building will be completed in about three months. While the building is under construction the colored school will continue in the old buildings.

Provides Sum for Great Library.

HALF FOR ENDOWMENT

Building Will Be of Modern Collegiate Gothic Design.

Will Embrace Many Interesting Features.

NEW FACULTY HOUSE

One of the most modern and efficient library establishments in the country was made possible for Fisk university when the general education board of New York granted \$400,000 last Wednesday for the purpose. Announcement of the gift was made Tuesday by the university executives.

The grant provides that half the amount be used for a building and half for the endowment of the library. The gift, which was formally accepted in New York Wednesday by President Thomas Elsa Jones, has the unusual advantage of being free of specifications requiring that a fixed sum be raised by the recipient.

On the same day that the library was accepted from the New York foundation, the Fisk board of directors authorized the building of a new faculty house, on which construction will begin about the same time as on the new library, plans for which have already been completed by Henry C. Hibbs, Nashville architect.

Mr. Hibbs announced that work on the building will begin some time early in the spring. Although the library was given to Fisk, it is understood that the students of Meharry medical college are to have joint use of its facilities.

PLAN OF BUILDING.

The building itself, which will be of reinforced concrete construction, Mr. Hibbs said will be a modernized collegiate Gothic style. The exterior will be of brick and Indiana limestone. The layout of the structure includes practically every modern convenience known to library construction, for only after consultation among a group

of the country's most prominent librarians were the final plans adopted. The committee arranging the plans of the building was headed by Dr. William Warner Bishop of Michigan, who catalogued the Vatican library for the pope.

The tower of the building represents a radical change in Gothic tower construction, not in exterior appearance, but in the fact that the interior of the tower will be utilized for book stacks as well as for carrels, or small seminar rooms and rooms for secluded study.

A novel method of conveying books from the tower to the librarian downstairs will be established. The telescopic method to be used provides for the number and description of any desired book in the tower to be recorded and to be sent down the tower by means of a spiral chute, which is much faster than the old book elevator method.

The building, which will be 100 feet long, will have entrances on two levels. One entrance, on Eighteenth avenue, will be a story lower than the campus and the east entrance. The lower entrance will lead into a base-

ment containing a receiving room, a repair room, book vaults, toilets and reserve book stacks.

The first story will contain the library offices, a large reserved book reading room, references rooms, coat rooms, a delivery room, the library catalogues and a modernized cataloguing room.

NEGRO COLLECTION ROOM.

An elaborate Negro collection room will be one of the most attractive sections of the second floor. Sections for all branches of Negro folk art are to be provided. A music room will also be on this floor. In addition to these sections, a browsing room and book stacks will be placed so as to be accessible to these rooms.

A music collection room and stacks will be used on the mezzanine floor. The third floor will be given over to students doing research and other work necessitating immediate contact with a large number of books which would be impractical to distribute in the usual manner.

The tower will continue as a series of stories, containing four above the larger ones of the building. This construction is now being used in practically all modern library buildings that are now being constructed or have recently been erected. The new Dartmouth college library is said to be very similar to the Fisk structure. Other places where this type of building is used are Yale, Princeton, Los Angeles and Tulsa.

The new building will be so placed on the campus as to form a harmonical whole with the other buildings. It will be located between Jackson and Harding streets, facing east and the Fisk Memorial chapel. This will necessitate several older structures be-
ing torn down, but this action was decided upon inasmuch as it would make the Fisk campus a symmetrical quadrangle.

FISK RECEIVES \$400,000 GIFT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, President of Fisk University, announced Wednesday that through a gift of \$400,000, by the General Education Board, the University will soon have one of the largest and most modern library buildings in the country.

The building, which will be of reinforced concrete construction, will be a modernized collegiate Gothic style and the exterior will be of brick and Indiana limestone and the layout of the structure includes practically every modern convenience known to library construction.

While the gift was made to Fisk University, according to the announcement, the students of Meharry Medical College, which is also located here will have access to the building. The gift further has the advantage of being free of the usual conditions upon which the General Education Board makes such donations.

At the same time the library edifice is constructed a new faculty house will be erected, President Jones told a representative of the Associated Ne-

gro Press. Plans for both buildings have been completed and work will begin on them early in the spring.

Tenn. Educator Leaves Estate to Fisk University

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 26.—(ANP)—A career of service, which extended over more than two score years, came to an end here Wednesday when Professor James Dallas Burrus, of Fisk University, passed away.

Funeral services were held in the University chapel Friday afternoon when the body lay in state for six hours. University officials, representatives of other institutions and a large number of friends gathered at the funeral to pay their last respects to the man who had served his race well and thereby gained the friendship and devotion of thousands of individuals.

Prof. Burrus began his career at Fisk University as a student in the first class to graduate from the college department. He continued his education at Dartmouth, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. A few years later he returned to Fisk University as a teacher, being the first Negro to be appointed on the University faculty.

During the years of service he won distinction and as a teacher bore the reputation of being efficient and sympathetic. He had the respect of fellow members of the faculty and the student body. It is legendary that Prof. Burrus assisted many deserving students financially thus enabling them to finish their education.

Leaves Estate to University

While serving others, Prof. Burrus also wrought well for himself amassing quite a deal of money and property. As he gave his life to Fisk University, so he did with his estate, leaving everything to the University to be used in erecting Burrus Memorial Hall and increasing the endowment fund.

His worth as a teacher, a business man and a humanitarian was cited at the funeral services by President Jones and other members of the faculty. The obituary showed that he was a member of a family of educators, who, too, had given their lives in the cause of promoting education among Negroes.

EDUCATOR WILLS ESTATE TO FISK UNIVERSITY

Gave His Life To The Institution, Then Died For It

By the Associated Negro Press
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12.—A career of service, which extended over more than two score years, came to an end here Wednesday when Professor James Dallas Burrus, of Fisk University, passed away.

Funeral services were held in the University chapel, Friday afternoon where the body had lain in state for six hours. University officials, representatives of other institutions and a host of friends gathered at the funeral to pay their last respects to the man who had served his race well and thereby gained the friendship and devotion of thousands of individuals.

Professor Burrus began his career at Fisk University as a student in the first class to graduate from the college department. He continued his education at Dartmouth, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. A few years later he returned to Fisk University as a teacher, being the first Negro to be appointed on the university faculty.

During the years of service he won distinction and as a teacher bore the reputation of being efficient and sympathetic. He had the respect of fellow members of the faculty and the student body. It is legendary that Professor Burrus assisted many deserving students financially thus enabling them to finish their education.

Leaves Estate To University

While serving others, Professor Burrus also wrought well for himself amassing quite a deal of money and property. As he gave his life to Fisk University, so he did with his estate, leaving everything to the university, to be used in erecting Burrus Memorial Hall and increasing the endowment fund.

His worth as a teacher, a business man, and a humanitarian was cited at the funeral services by President Jones and other members of the faculty. The obituary showed that he was a member of a family of educators, who, too, had given their lives in the cause of promoting education among Negroes.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEC 18 1928

FISK RECEIVES
\$400,000 GIFT

General Education Board

Money for.

WILEY COLLEGE ADDS \$600,000 TO ENDOWMENT

Marshall, Texas.—President M. W. Dogan of Wiley College has received information from the General Education board to the effect that Wiley College has been made the recipient of a conditional gift of \$300,000 from that board, the amount to apply on a \$600,000 endowment for Wiley College. The General Education Board also makes provisions for substantial aid on teachers' salaries over a period of three years, by this action making Wiley College one of the outstanding colleges for higher learning among Negroes in the Southwest.

Plans for meeting the condition of the gift will be made by the board of education of the Methodist Church at its meeting in Chicago, June 20. Dr. Dogan is a member of this board by recent appointment and will be present at the meeting next week. He hopes to be able to announce the new program for Wiley sometime during the summer, which will involve the reorganization of curriculum to provide post-graduate courses, revitalizing of certain departments, including commerce, home economics and music, enlargement and strengthening of faculty, expansion of the physical plant to conform to the new program. The following teachers' positions on the Wiley faculty will be filled with masters for the coming session: English, education, chemistry, and possibly economics. The president is already casting about for persons to fill these vacancies.

The first step towards establishment of a graduate school at Wiley was taken last week when courses in psychological sociology and applied psychology were opened to progressive elementary and high school principals and teachers seeking post graduate work. These courses are being taught by masters: one from Colorado and the other from Fisk and Chicago.

Virginia Union Univ. Gets \$200,000 In Cash

In Campaign Just Concluded Race Donated \$90,000

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26. — A new \$100,000 dormitory and \$100,000 for additional endowment is assured for the Virginia Union University, a Negro liberal arts college in Richmond, it was announced by President W. J. Clark.

In the campaign just concluded the Negroes raised \$90,000. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago added \$10,000 to that, making it \$100,000. An equal amount then was available from the general education board.

The first hundred thousand will be used to build a dormitory for 100 girls. The second will go into the endowment.

Dr. Clark declared that the Negroes of Virginia gave \$65,000 of the \$90,000. The remaining \$25,000 was given by Negroes elsewhere in this country. A great part of the contributions came from alumni of the university and their churches.

This university, Dr. Clark said, was established in 1865. It has devoted particular attention to training Negroes for the ministry. It is Baptist in denomination. Graduates are qualified to enter Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, the University of Chicago and other schools.

There are now 450 students at the university, 250 of whom are boys.

Dr. Clark paid high praise to the Negroes who so loyally, he said, supported their university. He was very hopeful of its future in the life of the city, state and nation.

News Leader of Richmond, Va., has written the following editorial on this great Negro achievement:

Sixty-five thousand of the \$90,000 just raised for Virginia Union University by Negroes was donated by the Negro population of Virginia.

It is significant that Virginia Negroes were able to do this and still more significant that they invested the money in a school entrusted with the education of their ministers and teachers.

Always generous in their giving, the Negroes in this instance were equally wise. For the future of the Negroes in America depends upon the character and equipment of their leaders. The Negroes are naturally gregarious, yet they divide quickly into factions, and they suffer from corruption on the part of someone they trust, they are more discouraged than white people usu-

ally are.

They need as leaders the best men their race produces, intellectually and morally, men who can keep down the spirit of faction, men who have both vision and patience, men who are masters of themselves, neither inflamed by prejudice nor embittered by injustice. The white race can stumble along, somehow, despite bad shepherds. The Negroes can never go forward without good leaders.

Virginia Union University and like institutions furnish them. This does not mean, of course,

that all who are graduated from that school are either learned, conservative or judicial. Some of those who leave Union—or any other college—are none of these. What is meant is that the training at Union is prudently designed to bring out the best qualities of the students and to fit them for work in the Southern states.

With the new endowment and the new building provided by the General Education Board, Julius Rosenwald and the Negroes themselves, Union will become one of the foremost, if not the foremost Negro college in the South. In the opinion of The News Leader, it should have the warm moral support of the white people of Richmond and of Virginia and it should have their financial help as well. How can the dominant race of the South complain of the Negroes' lack of leadership and then fail to assist the schools that are equipping men for it?

This wonderful success has inspired white friends to offer an additional \$750,000 provided colored friends raise \$150,000 more.

This college must have \$1,500,000 for buildings and endowment to

**VA. UNION UNIVERSITY
GETS \$200,000**

Richmond School Raises \$100,000 To Match Gift Of Education Board

MILLION NEEDED

White Friends Offer To Raise \$750,000

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This university, Dr. Clark said, was established in 1865. It has devoted particular attention to training Negroes for the ministry. It is Baptist in denomination.

There are now 450 students at the university, 250 of whom are boys. Success has inspired white friends to offer an additional \$750,000 provided colored friends raise \$150,000 more.

Pittsburgh colored friends are asked to give \$50,000 for a Pittsburgh building which will bear a name decided upon by the donors and their names will be inscribed on a tablet.

Later there will be a similar campaign in other cities to raise \$100,000, the balance of the quota of colored people.

G. E. Read, of Va. Union University, is directing the campaign among colored people and W. J. Clark is general director of campaign.

COMPLETE DRIVE FOR FUNDS

**Negroes Of Virginia
Gave \$65,000 For
Their School**

EXPANSION ASSURED

Special to Journal and Guide.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 1.—A new \$100,000 dormitory and \$100,000 for additional endowment is assured for the Virginia Union University, it was announced by President W. J. Clark.

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Always generous in their giving, the Negroes in America depend to an extraordinary degree upon the character and equipment of their leaders. The Negroes are naturally gregarious, yet they divide quickly into factions, and when they suffer corruption on the part of someone they trust, they are more discouraged than white people usually are.

They need as leaders the best men their race produces, intellectually and morally, men who can keep down the spirit of faction, men who have both vision and patience, men who are masters of themselves, neither inflamed by prejudice nor embittered by injustice. The white race can stumble along, somehow, despite bad shepherds. The Negroes can never go forward without good leaders.

Virginia Union University and like institutions furnish them. This does not mean, of course, that all who are graduated from that school are either learned, conservative or judicial. Some of those who leave Union—or any other college—are none of these. What is meant is that the training

at Union is prudently designed to bring out the best qualities of the students and to fit them for work in the Southern states.

With the new endowment and the new building provided by the General Education Board, Julius Rosenwald and the Negroes themselves, Union will become one of the foremost, if not foremost Negro college in the South. In the opinion of The News Leader, it should have the warm moral support of the white people of Richmond and of Virginia and it should have their financial help as well. How can the dominant race of the South complain of the Negroes' lack of leadership and then fail to assist the schools that are equipping men for it?

This wonderful success has inspired white friends to offer an additional \$750,000 provided colored friends raise \$150,000 more.

This college must have \$1,500,000 for buildings and endowment to provide for the large number of students who are being refused admission for the lack of room.

Pittsburgh colored friends are asked to give \$50,000 for a Pittsburgh building which will bear a name decided upon by the donors and their names will be inscribed on a tablet.

Members of forward-looking colored citizens of Pittsburgh interested in the uplift of the race have already made generous subscriptions.

Later there will be a similar campaign in other cities to raise \$100,000, the balance of the quota of colored people.

G. E. Read, of Virginia Union University, is directing the campaign among colored people and W. J. Clark is general director of the campaign.

**TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.**

ed. money 7
FEB 25 1928

COLORED TEACHERS' SALARIES INCREASED

**Elementary and High
School Instructors Given
\$18,653 Raise.**

Increases in salary were granted elementary and high school colored teachers at a meeting of the Richmond School Board in the administration

building last night. These increases, which have been under discussion for some time, are effective March 1, and amount altogether to \$18,653. Generally speaking, they affect all colored teachers, and raise the salary scale in a varying amount, depending upon the years of service.

Salaries for white clerks in the various schools were increased, as well as in the colored schools. These recommendations were made by the finance committee of the board.

Following the appearance of Dr. W. Brownley Foster, Dr. Manfred Call and Mrs. Marion Schaller, who appeared as a committee to present the work done by the Children's Memorial Clinic for the school children, the board appropriated \$4,500 for the work of the clinic. This clinic gives detailed physical and mental examinations to many public school children.

Enrollment in the Richmond public schools on February 1 totaled 30,511, according to a report of Albert H. Hill, city superintendent of public schools. Of this number 21,322 are white and 9,195 are colored. Last year, at February 1, there were 30,035 pupils enrolled in the schools.

No action was taken on the matter of school scenery, and the same committee will make a report at the next meeting. It is being decided what and how much scenery is to be allowed on the stages of the various schools.

TELEGRAPH
HARRISBURG, PA

APR 26 1928

Negroes Give \$100,000 Cash

One hundred thousand dollars in cash has been raised by the Negro Alumni and friends of Virginia Union University at Richmond, Va. The Negroes had contributed \$50,000 when Julius Rosenwald offered \$10,000 provided they reach their \$100,000 objective within a given time.

Va. State College Gets \$130,000 Gift

By JOHN M. GANDY

PETERSBURG, Va. — In its meeting in New York City on May 25, the General Education Board made an appropriation of \$130,000 to the Virginia State College, thereby supplementing several other large gifts to the college within recent years.

The latest gift of the General Education Board will augment State funds now available for the construction of new buildings including two dormitories for women students.

In addition to the gift mentioned above, this Board has appropriated to the school at various times during recent years \$500 for library books, \$10,000 toward the construction of a training school building, \$15,000 for teachers' salaries, \$36,000 for a trade school building, and \$95,000 toward the erection of the now completed heating plant and two fire-proof dormitories.

Adding the \$130,000 gift from the General Education Board on May 25, a more than \$400,000 will be expended for improvements at V. N. I. I. within the next two years.

Since 1926, the total amount of money from all sources for capital outlays at this college stands at \$600,000.

RECORD

Mont Royal - Va

JUL 24 1928

LEESBURG WOMAN BEQUEATHS \$230,000 FOR EDUCATION OF VIRGINIA NEGROES

Approximately \$230,000 of the large estate of Mrs. Anne Lee Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., who died there July 14, will be given toward the industrial and agricultural education of negroes in Virginia under the terms of her will, which was filed in probate court here late yesterday.

Mrs. Harrison, whose girlhood home was near Leesburg, had spent most of her recent years there. She was a descendant of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Under the terms of Mrs. Harrison's will, she bequeathed the bulk of her estate to her brother, John F. Lee, St. Louis attorney and educator, who died in November of 1926.

Her will, however, stipulated that should her brother die first his share, which amounts to approximately \$230,000 should be given to the Stemma Industrial and Agricultural College, an educational college for negroes at Belman, Powhatan county, Virginia. This, of course, becomes effective, due to Lee's death.

A trust fund of several thousand dollars was also left for Mrs. Margaret Merrick, who, the trustees believe, lives in Leesburg. However, the fund reverts to the negro institution upon the death of Mrs. Merrick.

Several other small bequests were made, among them to the library in Leesburg, or \$2,000 to establish one if none has been established.

Two Washington, D. C., institutions benefit by small bequests also.

Va. Union University Receives \$50,000 Gift

RICHMOND, Va., June 25.—At the close of the commencement, Dr. W. J. Clark, president of the Virginia Union University, announced many things which are evidence of the continued progressive policy of the University.

In addition to the \$200,000 which the University received the first of this year, there is now a grant of \$50,000 from the General Education Board which will be used to help complete the boys' dormitory soon to be erected.

In the year of 1929-30 a chair of religious education will be established in the theological department. This chair is made possible by the annual grant of \$2,000 by the Abyssinian Baptist Church of New York City, of which the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell is pastor.

"Our racial advance depends upon the development of a cult of competence and a cult of beauty," declared Charles S. Johnson, editor of the Opportunity and director of social research of the National Urban League, New York, in his commencement address to the seventy candidates for degrees and diplomas at the Virginia Union University.

Virginia State College Given \$130,000.00

Institution Now Has Available \$600,000 For Capital Outlays, \$400,000 Of Which Will Go For Immediate Improvements

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This latest gift of the General Education Board will augment State funds now available for the construction of new buildings including two dormitories for women students.

The General Education Board has manifested its interest in the work of the Virginia State College for several years. In addition to the gift mentioned above, this Board has appropriated to the school at various times during recent years \$500 for library books, \$10,000 toward the construction of a training school building, \$15,000 for teachers' salaries, \$36,000 for a trade school building, and \$95,000 toward the erection of the now completed heating plant and two fire-proof dormitories.

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Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

SCHOOL FOR COLORED BLIND

DEDICATED SUNDAY---PROF. DRAKE DELIVERS MESSAGE

No doubt the most outstanding charitable work among colored people of this district is the erection of a large building on the corner of Lucy Avenue and Joseph Street, for the blind. Sunday, October 14, this building was dedicated at the Industrial High School when a very impressive program was rendered. The corner stone was laid by Jones Valley Lodge, Order of Elks, under the direction of Mr. Jas. E. Kelley, Exalted Ruler and Grand Secretary. Shortly at 3:15 in the High School auditorium, Prof. Chas. T. Mabry called the meeting to order. Dr. P. W. Wells read the scripture, and prayer was offered. Music was rendered by the Tuggle Institute Band and there were solos and singing by the audience. In the absence of Mr. Erskine Ramsey, the general chairman of the Community Chest drive, Dr. John W. Goodgame, chairman of the drive among colored people, addressed the audience on the Community Chest. He pictured the needs of the Community Chest, the Negroes' interest in the Chest. He drew a vivid picture of the work and how they profited from such a movement. The speaker was interesting when he told the audience that not a single man, woman or child could afford to be left out of this all important occasion.

The history of the institution was given by Miss M. A. Harris. Prof. J. F. Drake of the A. M. College, Normal, Ala., delivered the dedicatory address. He was introduced by Mr. P. D. Davis as one of the foremost educators of the race. The speaker emphasized in his address the importance of organization. Prof. Drake congratulated the citizens of Birmingham and Prof. P. J. Woods who heads the blind school movement for the remarkable showing made in the direction of charity in the care of blind people in the community and state. "No service can be counted greater than the service to the helpless and willing," he said. "Blind and helpless people are the most pitiable

charities of all the earth. We do a great service today when we dedicate a comfortable building for their training and for their home. Birmingham is wonderful in many respects. It may be that it has outstripped all sections of the South in this particular effort, to look after the blind." Prof. Drake was heavily applauded when he told of the need of much sacrifice on the part of the Negro to help the unfortunate members of the race.

The City Commissioner, Hon. J. M. Jones, who was programmed for a talk did not appear, but sent Assistant City Attorney Parker, who represented him in an interesting message. Attorney Parker told of the interest the President of the Commission had in the entire citizenry of Birmingham and the remarkable work he is doing for the city government.

"I am interested in colored people," he said. "I have been living with them and about them all of my life. I know all colored people are not alike. I know you have some great men and great women in your race, and I would suggest right here that you preachers and leaders exercise your influence to bring about better conditions among the wayward members of your race. I consider it an honor to be here on this important occasion. We can do no greater service than to encourage the blind, make them happy by providing a comfortable place for them to live and give them the training within their reach. Whenever I can be of service call upon me. I have an address that I have specially prepared for colored people."

The master of ceremonies, Mr. C. T. Mabray, remarked following the message of City Attorney Parker and he was very happy to know that we had one white man who was willing to and did admit that all colored people were not alike.

Prof. P. J. Woods, founder of the institution, made a stirring address on the work done during the past six years, and thanked all who helped to make the work a success. The address was met with heavy applause. It was Mr. James E. Kelley, Exalted

Ruler of the Elk Lodge and Grand Secretary of the Order, who made the welkin ring when he expressed himself on the program rendered and the address delivered by City Attorney Parker, and made strong and unmistakable references to race members and emphasized the fact that all Negroes were not alike and made a short plea to Mr. Parker to tell the white people that, and further emphasized the fact that Negroes had learned that all white people were not alike. Mr. Kelley in his remarks stated that every decent citizen of the black race was as opposed to the waywardness and recklessness of his race as white men were of the waywardness and recklessness of their race. The remedy, he said, was in the hands of white people. While the Negro was willing and did throw himself in the breach he was limited in power and without authority.

Education - 1928.

California.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TIMES

LOS ANGELES, CALIF

APR 18 1928

HOME FOR NEGROES

DRIVE UNDER WAY

Express
APR 10 1928

NEGRO DRIVE ASKS
\$50,000 TO BUILD
OLD FOLKS' HOME

FIFTY THOUSAND ASKED TO
GIVE \$1 EACH FOR RIV-
ERSIDE PROJECT

A drive to raise \$50,000 for the construction of a home for aged missionaries, widows and widowers will begin April 29, under the auspices of the Negro division of the International King's Daughters and Sons, Southern branch. The home will be built in Riverside county, where eight acres have already been obtained.

The home will benefit all those south of Santa Barbara who heretofore have depended upon hospitals and alms, it was said.

While the home will be for Negroes, the drive is not limited to any color or creed, it was pointed out.

Heading the drive will be Mrs. Mamie F. Montgomery, president, founder of the home and state organizer of the Negro division of the King's Daughters and Sons, and Mrs. Etta L. Daggett, leader of the Western Circle of the Kings Daughters and Sons, and Mrs. Alberta Moore, secretary.

In a drive to raise \$50,000 to build a home for aged negroes and retired missionaries, \$1 each from 50,000 persons is being asked by a committee of the colored department, International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, Southern California branch.

A site, consisting of eight acres near Riverside, already has been purchased for the home, which is to be self-sustaining. Fertile lands for truck gardening, orchards and other products should provide sufficient revenue for its maintenance, supporters of the movement believe.

Local negro leaders connected with the work include Rev. Dr. A. P. Shaw and Attorney MacBeth. Mrs. Mamie F. Montgomery is president of the organization; Mrs. Alberta Moore, secretary, and Mrs. Etta Daggett, treasurer.

Education-1928

Delaware.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

EVERY EVENING

WILMINGTON, DEL.

FEB 7 1928

PLANNING TO MOVE NEGRO ORPHANAGE DOWN TO CLAYTON

Boys to be Taken From This
City to Industrial
School Farm.

REMODEL BUILDINGS

Tentative plans for the transfer of the 55 colored boys housed at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Eleventh and French streets, to the industrial school and farm maintained by the order at Clayton, early next summer after the present buildings have been remodeled for a day school for colored children in the neighborhood, were revealed this morning by Rev. Conrad Revesher, pastor of St. Joseph's Church and Orphanage.

The contemplated readjustment of the charitable work of the Josephites in this city, it was stated, has been influenced largely through the lack of sufficient funds to properly expand the enterprise and at the same time adequately build up the customary work of the parish. Funds for the institution, it was said, are obtained for the most part, not from within the city or state, but from sources in other parts of the country where the order maintains work among Negro communities. During the month of January, it was said, scarcely more than \$40 was available for the maintenance of the orphanage.

Abandonment of the charitable institution, which has been maintained by the Josephite Order for 35 years as an orphanage, will not mean that the boys formerly housed at the Eleventh and French streets location will be left to their own devices, it was said. They will merely be transferred to the Clayton institution, where it is believed by the Josephite Brothers that their needs and training may be better taken care of. Just when in the summer the boys will be moved,

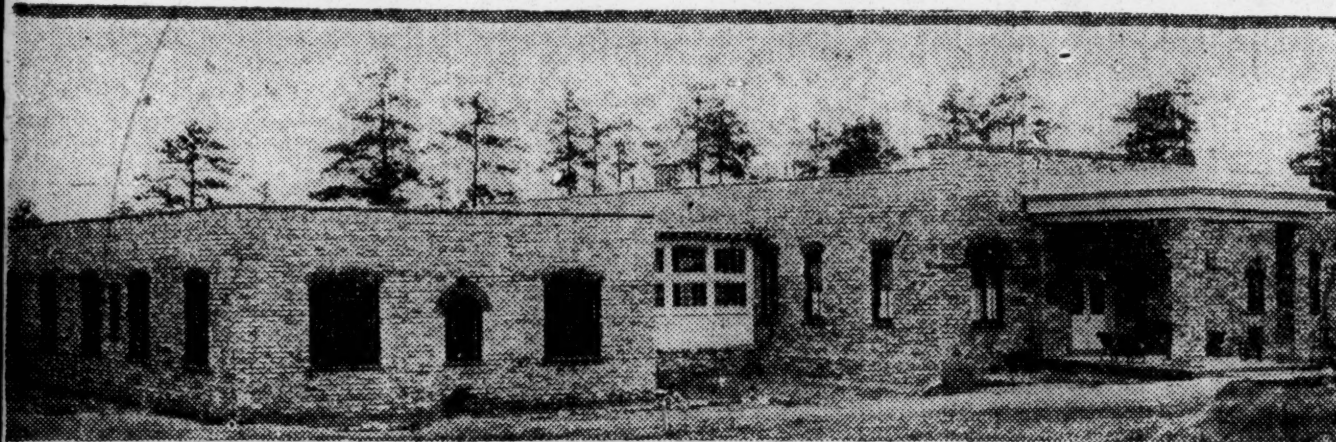
Father Revesher said, will depend on when the remodeling of the present buildings for a day school is completed. This probably will be some time in June.

Fifty-five colored boys up to about 15 years of age are housed in the institution, it was stated, with about the same number above that age in the Clayton home. So great has the pressure of work on the pastor assigned to St. Joseph's become that efficient supervision of both orphanage and the duties of the parish is difficult, it was said. Removal of the boys to Clayton, it was pointed out, would greatly relieve the pressure and be to the advantage of both the orphanage work and that of the parish work among the Negroes of the community.

The need for the continuance of this work for colored boys, it was stated, is greater than ever, and the conference now being held in New York relative to its disposition, has been convened not for the abandonment of this work but for its expansion in a different location. A means of livelihood has been taught in this institution to hundreds of colored boys, who would otherwise have been a burden to the community. Among its "old boys" are many of the leaders in colored affairs in Delaware.

Education - 1928

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions. New Home for Carrie Steele Colored Orphanage To Be Dedicated Wednesday



New building for the Carrie Steel Orphanage for Colored Children which will be dedicated Wednesday.

The new home for the Carrie Steele Orphanage for colored children will be dedicated Wednesday by exercises under the direction of Captain A. T. Walden and at which the principal address will be given by the Rev. P. James Bryant. The new building will be open for the inspection of the public from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the dedicatory exercises will start.

Located at 300 E. street, S. W., the building is a modern fireproof structure with accommodations for more than 75 children. The building was erected and will be maintained by appropriations from the city of Atlanta and Fulton county, and the two-acre tract of land upon which it stands is the gift of the city board of education.

Among the names of those who have worked untiringly for the erection of the building, that of Mrs. C. B. Pitts stands out conspicuously. Her efforts have been ceaseless since the project was launched some time ago. Among others who have given liberally of their energies to the work are Miss C. C. Crouch, Dr. G. Dwelle, chairman of the board of trustees, and Captain A. T. Walden.

Officials of the orphanage wish to extend their thanks to those white friends who have given liberally of their time and money for the carrying out of the plans and to express their appreciation to the newspapers which have cooperated with them and to former Councilman A. J. Orme for his work in helping to secure the appropriation from the city.

The program for the dedicatory exercises follows:

Dedication address, Rev. P. James Bryant, chairman board.
Address, W. W. Gaines, administrative department of board of education.
Address, H. Reid Hunter, assistant superintendent of schools.
Address, Miss Mary W. Postell, elementary supervisor.
Address, Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, supervisor colored schools.
Address, Miss Rhoda Kaufman, state wel

Remarks, Rev. J. M. Nabrit.
Remarks, Rev. E. R. Carter.
Remarks, Rev. G. L. Word.
Remarks, E. C. Kauffman.
fare department.
Address, Mrs. Kemper Harreld, inter-racial committee.
Address, Dr. Thomas H. Slater, duty trustee board.
Address, Rev. W. J. Faulkner, citizens.
Address, Mr. Frank Miller, secretary social agencies.
Address, Forrester B. Washington, other agencies.
Address, B. J. Davis, president.

Born, Ga. News-Tribune.
Monday, May 7, 1928

Son Succeeds His Father at Georgia School for Deaf

Prof. William M. Gordon, colored, son of the late Prof. F. M. Gordon, who for 45 years was principal of the colored department of the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Spring, has been elected to succeed his father.

Prof. Gordon, is a graduate of Clark university and has been teaching in colored college and universities for a number of years. The board of trustees of the school believe that in him they have a worthy successor to the late Prof. Gordon and that he will carry on the work so ably done by his father.

NEGROES CONSIDER EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The general board of trustees of the university system of education, under auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia,

Open house from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Exercises, 3 p. m.
Colonel A. T. Walden, master of ceremonies.
Tuesday began its session in the Morris town university chapel. Bishop W. A. Fountain, D. D., recently appointed to the Georgia diocese by the general conference, presided.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., who for the last 16 years has been head of Georgia African Methodist Episcopal church, reported on the financial condition of the system.

Bishop W. A. Fountain suggested plans to clear the system of debt. President John Lewis, of Morris Brown, made his annual statement to the body, which showed that the school had enjoyed a prosperous year. More than 100 students from all departments will receive diplomas from the institution.

Rev. C. C. Crouch, of Fort Gaines, and Rev. W. F. Slaughter, of Sandersville, will receive diplomas from the School of Theology.

Rev. A. C. Wells, of New Orleans, and Rev. C. A. Ransom, of Kentucky, will receive the title of doctor of divinity.

Dr. L. H. Smith, treasurer of the university system, made his report.

A special committee was appointed to consider student complaints as follows: F. R. Sims, R. H. Ward, J. R. Talliaferro, M. T. Robinson, J. W. Dennis.

The committee on audit follows: C. A. Wingfield, J. A. Hadley, J. L. Butler, W. B. L. Clark.

The committee on teachers follows: R. V. Branch, J. A. Hadley, J. A. Lindsay, J. T. Wilkinson, C. G. Wiley, W. J. Jones, L. A. Townsley, E. Grigg, J. I. Stringer, J. T. Barr, J. L. Butler, W. B. L. Clark, J. H. McFarlin, Dr. W. O. P. Sheridan, secretary to the bishop.

NEGRO ORPHANAGE TO BE DEDICATED THIS AFTERNOON

Claude Ashley, mayor pro tem., will be one of the speakers this afternoon at dedication of the new Carrie Steele orphanage for colored children at 300 Roy street, S. W. Rev. James Bryant will give the dedicatory address.

The new structure will be open for inspection from 10 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the exercises will start. The building is a modern fireproof structure with accommodations for about 75 children. The new orphanage was erected by city and county appropriations upon land donated by the city board of education.

LEONARD STREET ORPHANAGE OPENS NEWSCHOOLHOUSE

Ancient Cottage Is Trans- formed into Modern 3- Teacher Plant — More Than a Hundred Chil- dren Enrolled.

By R. B. ELEAZER

Another step in the development of the Leonard Street Home for Colored Children was consummated last week in the opening by the home of a three-teacher school for the benefit of its own children and those of the community. This step was taken reluctantly by Miss Amy Chadwick, superintendent of the Home, because of the expense involved immediately for equipment and permanently for maintenance. Nevertheless it seemed necessary on account of the discontinuance of the Spelman College practice school, formerly attended by the children of the Home, together with the distance and over-crowded condition of the nearest public school. Miss Chadwick, therefore, with the courage and faith which have characterized her long administration of the institution, set bravely about meeting the situation.

Luckily, the Home owned, just across the street, an ancient six-

room frame cottage which, unsuitable as it seemed, offered the simplest solution of the difficulty. The task of making over this unsightly structure into a modern school building was committed to W. T. Jones, colored architect, who designed and built the new \$60,000 plant now occupied by the Home. The transformation was completed just in time and there evolved an artistic, convenient, three-room and lobby school building with running water and steam heat, and a capacity of 125 pupils.

The process left Miss Chadwick with a debt of \$2,000 on her hands, which will have to be liquidated by private gifts, since the Community Chest contributes only to the maintenance of the Home proper. Fortunately, an out-of-town friend, long a generous contributor to the institution, has again come to the rescue with the offer to duplicate every dollar contributed by Atlanta people toward paying for the school. Friends of the institution are already beginning to respond to the challenge, according to Miss Chadwick. The maintenance of the school will entail also an annual expense of about \$1,600 above its receipts from pay pupils, of whom sixty or more are already enrolled from the neighborhood.

The new school is in charge of Miss Annabelle Watts, a graduate of Asbury College and of Ohio University, who, with two assistants, will carry eight grades.

Education-1928

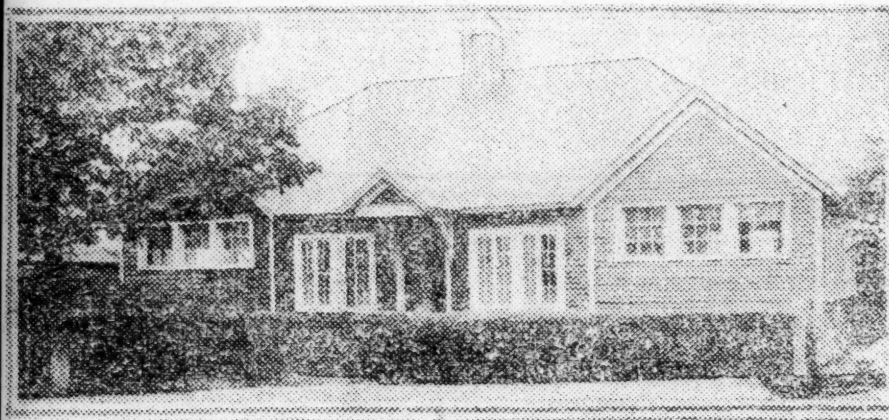
Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.
JOURNAL
ATLANTA, GA

OCT 3 1928

New School for Negro Pupils

CONVERSION OF A DILAPIDATED COTTAGE INTO the modernly-designed school building, shown in the photograph below, is the latest achievement of officials of the Leonard Street Home for Colored Girls. The new school is located directly across from the Leonard Street home, and is capable of caring for an enrollment of 125 students. A three-teacher faculty will be in charge of the school, registration in which is restricted to students of the home and the community.



Education-1928

Illinois

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
JUN 3 1928

MAY 24 1928 Fund Founded for Dependent Negro Children

LINCOLN COLORED HOME IS LIVING MONUMENT TO FOUNDER'S DIFFICULTIES

\$10,000 a Year to Care
for 100 Needy.

At the instance of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, which recently conducted a cursory survey of the situation regarding dependent Negro children in Chicago, the Julius Rosenwald fund, the University of Chicago and the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society have joined in provisions for more adequate care of 100 additional colored children.

An annual fund of \$10,000, to be contributed in equal amounts by the Julius Rosenwald fund and the University of Chicago, through its Spellman-Rockefeller fund, has been set up to care for these neglected Negro children and to conduct such studies as are necessary finally to determine the extent of Negro child dependency, and the facilities necessary to meet the need.

Present facilities are limited to the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, the Chicago Home for the Friendless, and colored institutions which care for a few more.

The annual fund will be at the disposal of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, and will be administered under the supervision of a special committee of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, of which Jacob Kepecs, superintendent of the Jewish Home Finding society, is chairman.

A number of years ago, Booker T. Washington exemplified the difficult rise of a colored man in his book "Up From Slavery"—and during the last thirty years, Mrs. Eva G. Monroe, matron of the local Lincoln Colored home, has written an important chapter in the affairs of her race through her organization and supervision of the institution.

Almost incredible obstacles confronted Mrs. Monroe back in 1898 when she was fired with the ambition to found an institution for the orphaned children of her race. At that time she was employed at the Prince sanitarium, but while walking along East Washington street one day, she was struck by the unkempt condition of two colored children.

Questioning them, she learned that they were orphans, and her crusade for the Lincoln Colored home was on. Investigation proved to her that there was no local institution which cared for colored orphans. Further inquiry revealed that an ancient brick residence at 427 South Twelfth street, with gaping doors and windows and known as the "Haunted House," could be purchased for \$1,400.

Stick to Difficult Task.
Thereafter followed weary months of solicitation; the rebuffs and ire of those from whom help was asked, brightened only occasionally by more amiable or philanthropic persons. But Mrs. Monroe and her sister, Mae, the sturdy doors, windows, frames and screens for the institution.

There are now twenty-seven children in the home, ranging from two to 15 years in age. With the exception of two of pre-school age, all are pupils at the Lincoln school, only half a block distant. Several of the children who have received the protection of the home have attended high school and some have been graduated. Whether the children were in love with their home and their adopted mother is best evidenced by the sheafs of letters from the grown-up children Mrs. Monroe receives and treasures.

When the home celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last March 8, she was presented with a silver loving cup engraved "Presented to Mrs. Eva G. Monroe by members and friends of Lincoln Colored Home, March 8, 1898-March 9, 1928." But just as highly valued, she declared, are the numerous letters and telegrams of congratulations and good wishes from her many "children" scattered

throughout the length and breadth of the land. Fourteen of them came from distant points in order to be present for the occasion.

It was only last week that a youth of 19 who had been stubborn in the matter of attending school and who subsequently was sent to St. Charles School for Boys, called on Mrs. Monroe and thanked her for forcing him to learn a trade and obtain an education.

"I wish my father hadn't got me released," he told her as they sat in the side porch swing. "I hadn't quite finished the trade course."

Home-like Atmosphere.
The interior of Lincoln Colored home has none of the characteristic griminess of an institution. It is a Home and no less—with steel engravings and other pictures identical

Olive Price, stuck grimly to their enormous task and in due time arrangements were made for a \$225 initial payment to Edwin A. Wilson, the realtor who owned the place.

Next came the problem of repairing the old house. The Eielson Lumber company donated a door—provided Mrs. Monroe could manage its transportation from the lumber yard to the home. She did. Aided by her sister, she carried it. The same proposition met them when they asked for a sign from the Franklin Decorating company, and while it was fully as heavy as the door, the plucky sisters likewise carried it to the home.

Originally the home was for aged colored people as well as orphans but for the last five years there has been no call for providing a home for the aged. While the institution is now supported as one of the members of the Springfield Council of Social Agencies which annually conducts a drive for funds, prior to the formation of the council, the home struggled along by means of bazaars and the sale of vegetables, pies and other foods in open market along East Washington street.

Finances New Home.

It was in 1904 that the late Mrs. Rheuna A. Lawrence, deeply impressed with the Herculean task Mrs. Monroe was managing, financed the erection of the present Lincoln Colored home. As her own home was being rebuilt, she also contributed to those one finds in the normal home. In the library are numerous books by both colored and white authors; the chairs have an inviting air about them and the presence or near presence of happy children is conveyed to one irresistibly.

The back yard, it is true, is practically trampled bare of grass, but

so is any school yard or playground. There is a swing and an old street car given the place by the Illinois Power company; girls skipping ropes and boys and girls playing jacks or hop-scotch with the quiet manner of a contented family.

Mrs. Monroe is assisted in the management of the home by Mrs. Tillie Cooks, herself thirty years associated with the place. Miss Maisie Mallory is secretary for the home. Edward J. Thompson is now president. The late Joseph Bunn, who greatly interested himself in the fortunes of the Lincoln Colored home, was the second president and the only white man to serve in this position. The other presidents have been John Brown, Mrs. Julia Duncan, Mrs. Ella Naylor, Mrs. Hattie Manuel, Dr. S. A. Ware, Rev. S. C. Manuel, Mrs. Mamie Slaughter, John White and Rev. J. B. Beckham.

Education - 1928.

Kentucky

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Gazette

Friday, June 29, 1928

Louisville — \$30,000 office and warehouse building will be constructed at Brook street and Brandeis Avenue by Brandeis Machinery & Supply Co.

Frankfort — Negro dormitory under construction at Feeble-minded Institute here at a cost of about \$100,000.

Oil being spread on 5 miles of Lebanon Danville pipe

MILLIONAIRE LEAVES \$800,000 TO COLORED CATHOLIC HOME FOR AGED AND POOR

White Institution Which Does not Discriminate Between Races Also Gets \$800,000

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) Judge Matthew O'Doerty, who died here last week left to the Little Sisters of the Poor, a colored Catholic institution, \$800,000 and a like sum to the Good Shepherds where white and colored are cared for. The following very interesting clause was found in his will:

"All of the rest of the said residue of my estate real and personal, I will and devise in equal parts to The Little Sisters of the Poor, Tenth and Magazine streets (or Home for the Aged and Poor as it is called) and to

the Sisters of Good Shepherd with request which I know they will comply with, and I know they will remember me in their prayers. I regard the two institutions named in this clause as the very truest and noblest of charitable institutions. They make no distinction of race, creed, or color. I appreciate this and especially appreciate the fact that poor colored people for whom I have had a sincere regard receive the same consideration from these good sisters which they extend to the white race."

Education-1928

Maryland.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEW YORK TIMES

Two Blind Negroes in Wash-
ington Also Benefit by Bal-
timore Merchant's Will

AUG 4 1928
BLIND NEGROES SHARE
IN GOLDENBERG ESTATE

Washington Merchant Left Be-
quests for Wife and Relatives
and Numerous Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Fol-
lowing the example of his father,
Mose Goldenberg, a merchant and
philanthropist of Baltimore and
Washington, Julius M. Goldenberg
who died suddenly in Washington on
Sunday provided in his will for a
number of Jewish and other chari-
ties.

Included in these bequests were a
monthly payment for life of \$20 to
the man who feeds the cats in Mount
Royal Station in Baltimore and a
similar bequest to two blind negroes
who stand in front of the Golden-
berg store in Washington. Bequests
are also made to Mr. Goldenberg's
wife, relatives and friends.

To Rabbi Rosenau of Eutaw Place
Temple here, he left \$5,000, and to
Cantor Shuman, \$1,000. Among the
charitable bequests are \$10,000 to the
Rosa H. Goldenberg Shoe Fund of
the Jewish Federated Charities of
Baltimore; \$10,000 to the Milk and
Ice Fund of Baltimore, as a me-
morial to his parents; \$25,000 to the
Instructive Visiting Nurses Associa-
tion to erect a nursing centre to
be called the Goldenberg Centre, in
memory of his parents, and to be lo-
cated in or near St. Aloysius, Wash-
ington; \$25,000 to the United Hebrew
Relief Society of Washington, for a
general charitable fund; \$10,000 to
the President and directors of Gon-
zaga College, to be used for educa-
tional or charitable purposes, and
\$10,000 to Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.

Mr. Goldenberg was a resident of
Baltimore until a year ago, when he
moved to Washington, following his
marriage to Miss Riordan in Balti-
more.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 4 1928
\$20 Monthly Left
To 'Man Who Feeds
Cat' at Rail Station

Special to the Herald Tribune

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—A monthly
payment of \$20 for life to "the man
who feeds the cat in Mount Royal sta-
tion" and similar payments for life to
"the two blind Negroes who spend their
days in front of my store in Washing-
ton" are among the many charitable
bequests in the will of Julius M. Gold-
enberg, wealthy merchant of Baltimore
and Washington, who died in Washing-
ton several days ago. The will was filed
here for probate to-day.

Among other charitable bequests are
\$10,000 to the Rosa H. Goldenberg
Shoe Fund of the Jewish Federated
Charities of Baltimore, \$10,000 to the
Milk and Ice Fund of Baltimore as a
memorial to his parents, \$25,000 to
the Instructive Visiting Nurse Associ-
ation to erect a nursing center to be
called the Goldenberg Center in mem-
ory of his parents and to be situated
in or near St. Aloysius's in Washing-
ton, \$25,000 to the United Hebrew Re-
lief Society of Washington for a gen-
eral charitable fund, \$10,000 to the
president and directors of Gonzaga
College in Washington, and \$10,000 to
the Sinai Hospital in Baltimore.

Mr. Goldenberg was the son of Moses
Goldenberg, founder of the noted de-
partment stores of Washington and
Baltimore.

Liberal provisions are made for M.
Goldenberg's wife, relatives and friends.
To Rabbi Rosenau, of Eutaw Place
Temple here, he left \$5,000 and to
Cantor Shuman, \$1,000.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Prejudiced White Official Refuses To Admit Negro Children To Refuge For Homeless Protestant Children

were, after two weeks effort, placed
in a Catholic institution

Supt. Bower Tells Father of Six That He Had No Place For "Pickaninnies" and That The Negroes Should Establish Own Home

That there is need for a home in New York City for Negro orphans of the Protestant faith is evident to those who try to get homeless Negro children committed to one of the institutions operated under auspices of the City of New York through the Department of Public Welfare.

Unless the colored children are during the course of his talk told members of the Catholic Faith, then he did not have a place for officials of these homes hesitate to "young pickaninnies" and that he admit them, and Fred E. Bower, thought Dawson was a shiftless superintendent of this work, does Negro. After the colored man has not hesitate to tell colored citizens explained the misfortunes that had that they should have some racial recently befell him and showed a institution like the Jews to care bank book which at one time had for this deserving class of needy large balance, the superintendent persons.

Mr. Bower does not seem to care support his family had not, altogether for Negroes if reports coming together been the Negro's fault.

to The Age are correct, and instead, Colored Children Not Wanted of showing a sympathetic desire to. However, he told Dawson that in help those who come to him in his opinion he thought that Negro trouble, he oft times abuses them citizens should establish some home roundly for their misfortune.

Example of Prejudice institution conducted along racial lines for colored is the Riverside for Negroes in trouble is the case Orphanage, said the superintendent, and it is always overcrowded. of a Negro janitor named Morris. Dawson, who lost his job after the death of his wife, and who found a home for their orphans and himself unable to support his six the Catholic Church has several small children. The children were places for the children of this denomination, including colored, but taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the places maintained by white an appeal was made to the Department of Public Welfare to place Protestant children, the superintendent them in some orphan home until concluded.

such time Mr. Dawson could support. The children of Mr. Dawson

Education - 1928

New York.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

POST

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

SEP 28 1928

CONDUCTS HOME FOR COLORED ORPHANS

Institution in Cattaraugus
County in Need of
Assistance.

In Cattaraugus County near Quaker Bridge is a Home for Colored Orphan Children that is in need of assistance to keep it functioning. The home consists of two hundred acres of rather poor land, mostly wooded, a large house or hall, a barn and some out-buildings. Mrs. Dell Dorsey is the founder and head of the home and has been conducting it for about six years. At present there are 26 children ranging in ages from nine months to fifteen years.

The property belongs to the Seventh Day Adventists of Western New York and was formerly used for a missionary school for them, but one of the main buildings burned down and they gave the property to Mrs. Dorsey on a lease for 99 years, to be used as an orphanage, home and school for colored people.

The home can be reached by going from the Quaker Bridge towards the state bridge, past the Indian School, and turning to the left at a big sign called Rolling Thunder. It is about two miles from the station.

The land is mostly wooded but there is a little productive soil. Due to the late frost in the Spring and early frost in the Fall, it is not possible to make the home self-supporting. Hay and grain enough to support seven cows and one horse is raised.

John H. Wright of this city has raised a fund of \$172.16 and a large six hole cook stove has been purchased and donated to the home by a group of Jamestown men. The home is in need of dishes such as plates, soup bowls, cups, spoons and cooking utensils. An average of 25 children from nine months to fifteen years of age are taken care of at the home.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.

PUSHING WORK ON NEW NEGRO ORPHANAGE

Chairman Haberkern and
Associate Directors De-
veloping Plant for In-
dustrial School on Per-
manent Basis.

The new Memorial Industrial School plant for negro orphans is being developed in a large way on the new site north of the city.

The tract of land, a gift from W. N. Reynolds, contains about 38 acres and comprises some of the best farm land in the county. It is nine miles from Winston-Salem and three miles from German-ton, its railway station.

Since the donation of the site, the directors of the institution have had the cleared portions of the land under cultivation, with Mr. Redwine in charge as superintendent. The farming activities this year have been very successful, it is understood.

After acquisition of the site, the board, of which R. C. Haberkern is chairman, under the leadership of its chairman, has been devoting much time to plans for the permanent home for the children. Other citizens have co-operated in maturing plans for the development through substantial contributions. These, with funds to be made available through the sale of the present site south of the city, gives assurance of a property estimated in value when all plans are matured, at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Plans were drawn by Northrup and O'Brien and the contract was let on July 9 to Frank L. Blum and Company. Workmen under the direction of L. D. Mills, foreman, are busy on the site. The foundation of the main building is completed and the walls of the first floor are going up. The foundation for the baby cottage has been excavated and the sites cleared for the two dormitories.

The buildings are grouped on an eminence, the sites ideal and especially selected for their purpose.

Administration Building

In the center of a large clear-

ing on the highway traversing the property, is the administration building, which will be two stories in height and of fireproof construction. A wing extending back provides four class rooms for school purposes, along which runs a spacious porch. At the rear of this is a large auditorium. The auditorium is 40 x 56 feet, and will be adequate to serve every emergency at the institution.

The dimensions of the administration building are 72x114.10 feet, the depth including the main structure and the classroom and auditorium sections, all connected. Offices and sitting rooms are provided on the first floor, with abundant linen closets and storage rooms. There are to be four bedrooms on the upper floor, facing an airy corridor.

Baby Cottage

Behind the administration building, and just inside a beautiful grove, are to be three other substantial cottage buildings. The central building will be known as the baby cottage, the foundation for which has been excavated and is ready for the construction forces. This building will be 95x36 feet. A large ward, each 34x36 feet, is located at each end of the building. There are four rooms for nurses, with ample baths and linen closets. At the rear is a large sitting room and dining room, and the kitchen projects out from the rear center of the cottage, just over the furnace room, which is in the basement.

Dormitories

On each side of the baby cottage is a large dormitory cottage, one for the older boys and the other for the older girls. The site for these buildings has been cleared and is ready for excavation. Each building will be 91x39 feet. Matrons' rooms, baths, linen closets and other conveniences are provided, in addition to a large ward, measuring 21x60 feet.

The plant will be completed sometime in the spring, it is understood.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Archbishop Canevin Leaves \$3,000 To DePaul Institute For Deaf Mutes

Late Founder Of Institution
Remembers Charity In
Which He Was Deeply
Interested. 7/28/28

The De Paul Institute was founded by the late Archbishop Canevin. All during his career as the head of the diocese he manifested a special interest in its welfare, and without putting out of his mind and heart the many other charities that clamored for his attention, and had a claim upon his sympathy, none the less he did seem to have a particularly warm affection for the De Paul children. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that upon his death, what little he had to dispose of in the way of life insurance was distributed in charity, and out of this slender sum the De Paul Institute has been remembered to the extent of \$3,000, for which the Board of Directors, the faculty, and the children of the Institute, 132 of them, are especially grateful, and in every Mass offered in the De Paul Institute the name of their generous benefactor and founder will be remembered.

This action of the great Archbishop in remembering the De Paul Institute in his will should be a striking example to other Catholics in this diocese to do likewise. Nearly 10,000 Catholic people die every year in the diocese of Pittsburgh. Out of this vast number, scarcely 10 of them leave anything at all to charity.

Education—1928

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont
Wednesday, May 9, 1928

MOVE TO BUILD HOME FOR COLORED PEOPLE

A movement to erect a home for old colored people is being started by Janie L. Creswell, of this city.

The home is to be built on two acres of ground at Pickens on which once stood the old courthouse. This property has recently been donated to the cause by Fuller Jenkins, of Pickens.

See Also: Juvenile Delinquency
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Education:
Reformatories.

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Education - 1928

Reformatories.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Louisiana.

MAY 28 1928

ASK FOR NEGRO REFORMATORY

Judges of 2 Courts En- dorse Petition Placed Before Governor Long

A petition for provision for a state reform school for negro boys by the present Legislature has been received by Governor Long. It bears the endorsement of Judge Rufus Foster of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and of Judge John Nix of the Juvenile court.

With this petition the Governor has received the answers to a questionnaire sent to every Civil District and Juvenile court judge in Louisiana—all of which strongly indicate the need for the proposed institution.

These facts were brought on Sunday at a public mass meeting with co-operative workers with negro juvenile delinquents, at the St. Marks' Negro Baptist church at Danneel and Toledano streets.

Judge Nix, the presidents of New Orleans university and of several negro public schools, and Virginia B. Thompson, who has led local negro women in four years' efforts toward the reform school, were principal speakers at the meeting. A. E. Perkins, principal of the Danneel school, presided.

Others who told of the urgent need for the school were R. B. Hayes, dean of New Orleans university; S. J. Green, principal of Thomy Lafon school; and A. E. Perkins chairman. Prof. Perkins looked to the press, particularly The Item and The Morning Tribune, for support in efforts for the school.

"The people of New Orleans realize the need for this institution. We feel certain we will have the support of the press, particularly of The Item and The Morning Tribune—newspapers which have done more for the negro's development in New Orleans than any other."

Education-1928

Maryland.

Reformatories.

CHEL TENHAM BU

"DEFERS" RACE SUBSCRIBERS

Membership Money of Bi

shop A. L. Gaines And

Willard Allen Refused

ACTION MAY BE TAKEN
AT A LATER DATE

Charter Provides That Sub-
scribers Elect 12 Of Gov-
erning Body

Another effort to get race representation on the governing board of Cheltenham was temporarily halted last week when the subscription money of Bishop A. L. Gaines and Willard W. Allen was refused and their proposed addition as subscribers deferred until the next meeting by the Board of Directors.

(Cheltenham is the state house of reformation of colored boys in Prince Georges County.)

The names and money of Bishop Gaines and Willard Allen were sent in by Joseph P. Evans, and action of the board in refusing to accept the money and act on the subscribers was given as desire of the board to investigate the "fitness" of the men.

"Subscribers" Elect

The board of the Cheltenham House of Reformation for Colored Boys is composed of 12 members elected by the subscribers along with two members appointed by the Major and City Council and two appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

Is Sore Spot

For years the administration of this institution has been under fire and a sore spot. The late Enoch Pratt was the chief founder of the

institution which is located in Prince George County. In the original charter granted by the legislature, it was provided that "any person making an annual subscription for the benefit of the institution should be enrolled as a subscriber and that in every February all subscribers would assemble in annual meeting and elect 12 persons to constitute the board of managers."

It was the original purpose of the founder to have people interested enough to contribute to help with the management of the institution. The present subscribers, however, constitute only a nominal number and are composed mostly of those desiring to have themselves voted to membership on the board of managers. This condition prompted Enoch Harlan some four years ago to request the State Legislature to amend the charter to the effect that the Board of Managers approve all "subscribers."

White Staff

It was this resolution under which the recent action in barring Bishop Gaines and Willard W. Allen, at least temporarily, off the board, was taken. Although there is a general policy in Maryland to have colored teachers in all public schools, the staff at the Cheltenham House of Reformation for Colored Boys has remained white.

Under this type of management, many of the committees from the Baltimore Supreme bench grand juries have made investigations and found grave abuses. Many reforms have been suggested, and promised.

At the recent meeting of the Interracial Commission, the president of the Board of Managers of Cheltenham and Bishop Gaines were appointed as a committee to investigate conditions at this institution.

Education-1928

Reformatories.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Saturday, June 23, 1928

Farm School For

Negroes Proposed

An agricultural and industrial training school for delinquent negro boys is proposed as an establishment in connection with the negro fair grounds at Emma, according to an announcement by E. W. Pearson, secretary and manager of the fair. The proposed training school is to be erected on a 24-acre tract which has already been secured, Pearson said.

North Carolina.

Education-1928.

Reformatories.

Richmond School Head to Start Poultry Business

Thomas J. Edwards Resigns Virginia Manual Labor School
After 14 Years of Service

Professor Thomas J. Edwards 14 years principal of the Va. Manual Labor School, at Hanover, Va., resigned his post to engage in the poultry business.

Professor Edwards began his career as an educator, after finishing Hampton Institute in 1905, and connected himself with Tuskegee Institute as instructor. His success invited the attention of the late Booker T. Washington who endorsed him for supervisor of colored schools in Macon and Tallapoosa Counties, Ala.

After spending three years there, he was again endorsed by Mr. Washington as principal of the Virginia Manual Labor School.

The Virginia Manual Labor School, which was the gift of the late Collis P. Huntington, railroad magnate, was then two thousand five hundred acres of undeveloped land, but few scattered buildings which had been built long before the ante bellum days. Professor Edwards developed the school to the point that large appropriations were made at each biennial session of the legislature. An electric power plant and a trade school were erected and 30 teachers were selected from some of the best schools in the South. No boy was discharged until he had a sixth grade education.

During the tenure of Professor Edwards, the heads of reforms schools from Maine to Maryland have visited Hanover for the purpose of modeling their reformatories after the school.

In asking for the appropriation for the school of 1920, Governor Westmoreland Davis said that the Virginia Manual Labor School was the best operated State institution. The Board of Directors consist of some of the leading men in Virginia.

More than 3,000 incorrigible boys have been under his supervision with an average of 220 boys on the grounds and 500 paroled out to the citizens of the State.

Among the trades taught the boys and stone and brick masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, cabinet making, farming, poultry and stock.

Virginia.

Education - 1928.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions, WINS KEY



—Chutloff Photo, New York.

THEODORE G. MILES

Having won three consecutive class A scholarships at New York University, Theodore G. Miles, Jersey City, is to be presented with the Phi Beta Kappa key at the class graduation. Young Miles, one of the most popular students of the class, is president of the Eta Sigma Phi fraternity, the first chapter granted in New York state. He intends to continue his studies for his master's degree which he will receive next year.

AWARD SOUTHERN MAIDEN DEGREE AT WESTERN RESERVE

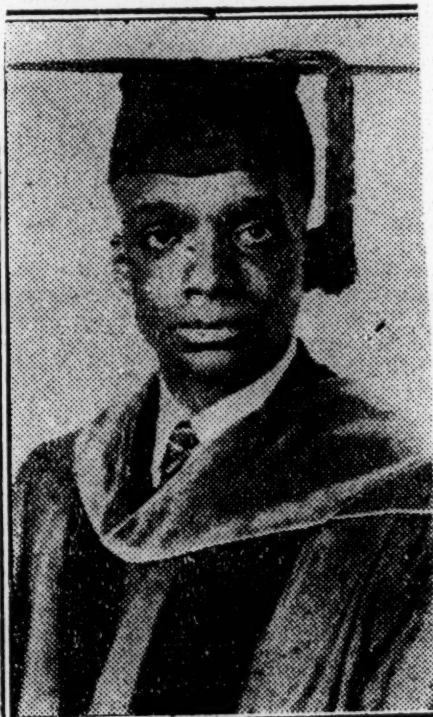
Cleveland, O.—(ANP)—Miss Eliza Redd has the distinction of being the first girl of her race to receive the degree of master of science from Western Reserve University.

Miss Redd attended the graduate school of Western Reserve for two years, at the same time working as part time case worker at the Butler branch of the Associated Charities. The past year she spent as full time worker and in preparing her thesis,

which she has just been informed, has been accepted. The subject of her thesis is "Comparative Study of Sixty Retarded and Non-Retarded Migrant Negro Children."

Miss Redd was born in Savannah, Ga., and is a graduate of Fisk University. She will continue her work as case worker at the Associated Charities in this city.

YOUNGEST PH.D.



—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.
HARRISON FERRELL

Nationally known violinist, founder and conductor of the Ferrell Symphony Orchestra, who received this week the degree of doctor of philosophy from Northwestern university at the age of 27, the youngest person to receive this distinction from Northwestern and one of the youngest Ph.D.s in the world. Mr. Ferrell, with this degree, winds up one of the most interesting careers at this institution. Entering Northwestern in 1919, he was awarded the honor after another almost throughout his course. He won four undergraduate scholarships and three graduate fellowships of \$500 each.

GIRL HONORED FOR

WORK IN JOURNALISM

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—(By A. N. P.)—Miss Laura Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith, 1721 South 17th street, of Springfield, Ill. 15 years of

age and a junior in the Springfield high school, was a recipient of an unusual honor at the Recognition assembly, Tuesday. The occasion presented a brilliant scene, with seniors and juniors assembled in the auditorium. Miss Laura Smith was given third place, honorable mention, for the quality of expression, unusual vocabulary and sentence variety of her composition in the contest for the best work in journalism done during the school year. A gold prize is promised her by the Illinois State Register, daily newspaper.

ALTON YOUTH HIGHLY HONORED AT U. OF C.

(Photo on Picture Page)

Lawrence Alexander Whitfield, 20-year-old graduate of the University of Chicago, was this week elected a member of the Chicago chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. Whitfield's selection came at the close of one of the most brilliant courses in the university, and he was honored not only in the scholastic fraternity, but was awarded the research honor scholarship for the next three quarters to further his study in biology.

Whitfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Whitfield of Topeka, Kans., attended the public schools of Alton, Ill., where he graduated from the Alton high school as valedictorian. At the time of his graduation in Alton young Whitfield was forbidden the trip down the Mississippi to St. Louis, because there were white members of the Klan in Alton who objected to his progress and selection as valedictorian. And to show their interest and loyalty to their leader, the rest of the class refused to take the trip, which until that time had been an annual event.

Although it was necessary for Whitfield to use a classmate's car to get to the auditorium and although he was forced by threats of Kluxers to go to the auditorium at 4 o'clock in order to get in before dark, he made his talk and was highly acclaimed by the fair citizens of Alton.

He plans to return to the university next year for his master's degree in zoology, and to enter the medical school. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

NEGRO STUDENTS GET DEGREES AT N. Y. UNIVERSITY

Two Women, Four Men Get B. Com. Sc. Degree From School of Commerce

There were six Negro students among the 3000 who received degrees at New York University Wednesday morning, June 6. All the colored graduates received the degree of bachelor of commercial science from the School of Commerce.

Miss Thelma Berlack, assistant and society editor of The Amsterdam News, was among the honor graduates. In 1926 she was elected a member of the Delta Mu Delta Fraternity, whose membership is composed only of those students with high scholastic ranking. Although in the School of Commerce, Miss Berlack specialized in journalism and will continue her work in this field. Before entering New York University she won high honors at the Theodore Roosevelt High School.

Miss Rejane Beech was the other female Negro in the class.

C. Tinsley Willis, Charles Bradford, L. A. Wise and Andrew Burris are the other Negroes in the graduating class.

Miss Bonaparte Wins Honor Grad

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 28.—Miss Henrietta Bonaparte received her diploma from Central High School, the only Honor Roll student from our group.

In the Annual Go-To-High School, Go-To-College campaign, fostered by Mu chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Miss Bonaparte won the scholarship award to the University of Minnesota and will enter at the beginning of the fall semester.

She is president of the "Girls Hi Reserves," Y. M. C. A., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Chapman and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, 707 St. Anthony avenue.

Award Magazine Post To Musician

CHICAGO. — Charles Cook, believed to be the only Negro to ever obtain the degree of Doctor of Music, has been appointed a member of the Aschete Magazine, a publication covering the musical field.

Dr. Cook will devote his time to making special mention of race artists that are moving forward in the musical field. Meanwhile he and his orchestra are filling dates between White City and the Hotel Sherman Ballroom.

Pastor Offered Professorship

Dr. William Y. Bell May Go to Gammon Theological Seminary

The Rev. Dr. William Y. Bell, pastor during the past nine years of the Williams Institutional C. M. E. Church, 218 West 130th street, sat in the living room of his home, next to the church, Sunday afternoon, and speaking in English, one of fourteen languages of which he is master, outlined to the writer his immediate plans for the future.

The reporter had called to confirm a current report that the Rev. Dr. Bell is to resign his pastorate to accept a chair at the Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga., as professor of the New Testament Department.

Dr. Bell stated that he had tentatively accepted the offer subject to the final approval of the presiding bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Though still a young man, Dr. Bell is the possessor of the following degrees: Bachelor of arts from Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; master of arts from Northwestern University, Chicago; bachelor of sacred theology from the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, and doctor of philosophy from Yale University. The latter degree was awarded on the merits of the translation into English, with introduction and indices, of "Mutawakkil of As-Suyuti," an original Arabic manuscript.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

1920
**Hero Medal Is
Awarded Son
of Local Negro**

An award of \$1,600 for educational purposes and a Carnegie hero medal were recently given Sherman Potter, colored, 16-year-old son of Henry Potter, 1716 Seovel street, as a reward for Sherman's having saved the life of Omar Meyer, Jr., in Sandusky, O., Jan 30, 1926.

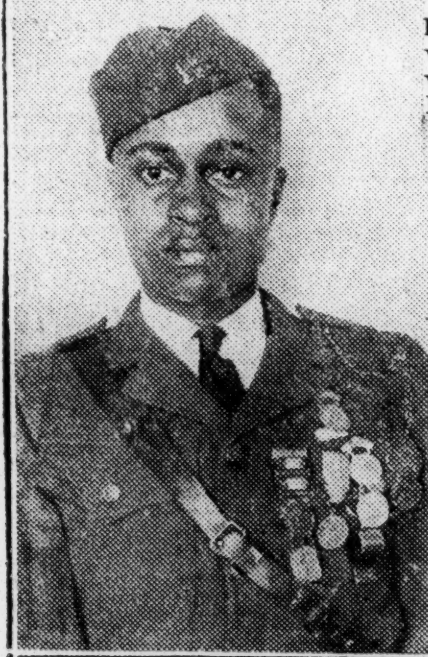
Sherman is a member of the Colored Boy Scouts, and is a student in the junior high school at Sandusky. The money awarded him must be used before he is 25 years of age, and will be paid in installments after he decides what course of study to take.

This was the second recognition Sherman has received for his act, as he was given a certificate of heroism by Dan Beard, Boy Scout chief. Sherman saved Meyer's life when the boy fell through the ice of Sandusky bay and was about to drown when Sherman pulled him out.



Dec 6-16-28 Cherry, Ill.

ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAP.
PA. Lawrence Alexander, Whitfield, R. who receives his B. S. Degree this week from U. of C., was elected to R. Phi Beta Kappa last week.



WINS HONOR—Clarence Albright, senior at Lane Technical school, Chicago, who has been named cadet lieutenant of the Lane band. This is a distinct honor for Albright as all other members of the band are white.

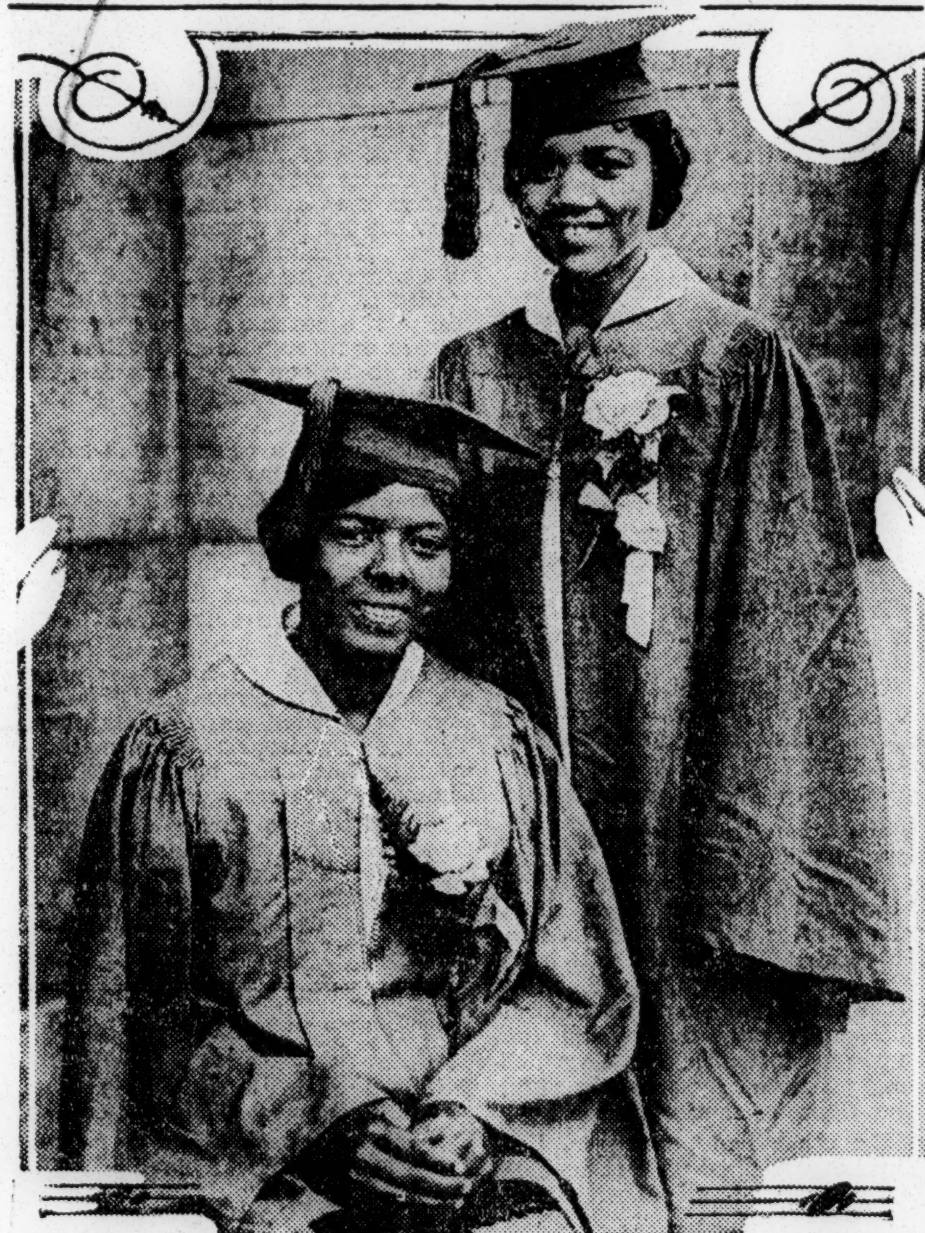


PRESIDENT—Miss Ruth Reese 34th and Giles Avenue was president of the class that just graduated from Wendell Phillips High School this year.



VALEDICTORIAN—Miss Geneva Howard, 45th and Evans Avenue, won the highest honors for scholarship at Wendell Phillips High School this year.

Wendell Phillips' Best



Highest honors in the June graduating class of Wendell Phillips high school were won by Miss Ruth Reese, 3425 Indiana avenue (seated), and Miss Geneva Howard, 4525 Evans avenue. Miss Reese, who was president of the Honor club, delivered the salutatory address at the commencement last Thursday. Miss Howard was the valedictorian.

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. Atlanta Negro Poet Given Degree by Texas College

POEMS SHOW HIS LOVE FOR GEORGIA



Thomas Jefferson Flanagan, negro poet of Atlanta, photographed at his work in the postoffice. His poems have won his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Paul Quinn college at Waco, Texas.

Thomas Jefferson Flanagan, negro poet of Atlanta, has been awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy by Paul Quinn college at Waco, Texas, according to news received Friday by Flanagan from the board of trustees of that institution.

This honor was given the Georgia negro by the college because of the "sparkling wit and the philosophical turn" of his verse. Many of his poems have been printed in The Constitution and this newspaper was one of the first to point out the genuine beauty of Flanagan's work.

The latest book of poems by Flanagan is entitled "The Road to Mount McKeithan," and contains more than a dozen of his best works. Among the poems printed in the volume are "On the Road to Mount McKeithan," "Down in Dear Old Georgia," "Where the Banjo's Strummin'," "Sweet Little Maudie-ree," "Meeting Streams," "At Love's Gate," "Where Them Lit-

tle Rascals Stay," and "Good-bye Dear Old Summer."

Recently several prominent magazines published for negroes have carried stories about Flanagan's work and have dwelt at length over the genuine love he shows in his poems for Georgia and for his people in Georgia.

Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, former state historian of Georgia, and a well known poet, wrote an introduction to Flanagan's book and in this introduction was enthusiastic in his praise of the beauty of the poems.

"He weaves the landscape into his poems," Dr. Knight wrote. "He catches into his rhymes the peculiar notes of our native song birds and gives to his verse, in its almost semitropical affluence of color, the familiar robings of our Georgia fields."

Flanagan holds a responsible position with the United States mail service and writes poems during his spare time.

Local Negro Wins Honors At College

Tuskegee, Ala., April 14.—(Special).—Alfred R. Taylor, 1316 East Jordan street, Pensacola, was one of the five students recently honored at the annual scholarship night at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Taylor is a member of the senior normal class and has maintained a scholastic standing of the first rank during the year.

LA. GIRL AWARDED PRIZE IN RACE RELATIONS ESSAY

Atlanta, May 8 (AP).—The commission of Interracial Co-operation today announced Miss Selese Hunter, of Minden, La., a student at Baylor University, as the winner of first prize of \$100 in its annual Southwide theme contest on race relations. Her paper, "a survey of interracial conditions in Waco (Texas)" received the award over more than 80 entries representing 50 colleges in fourteen states.

RICHMOND, VA.

MAY 21 1928 Negro Educator Quits Post to Teach School

DANVILLE, May 21.—(Special to The News Leader).—The city school board has acceded to an unusual request made by W. F. Grasty, Negro principal of Westmoreland school, who has held that position for forty-nine years. Impaired health made it impossible for him to continue to serve in that capacity, so he asked to be given a teaching appointment in the same school in order that he may round out half a century of service.

In electing him, the board made a public statement eulogizing the educator for his long city service.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 13 1928 Colored Girl Wins Phi Beta Kappa Key

Memberships in the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Phi honorary societies, it was learned yesterday, have been awarded to Carol Carson, daughter of Dr. Simeon Carson, 1913 Third street northwest. Miss Carson is the first colored woman student to receive the Phi Beta Kappa

award at the University of Michigan, and the first colored member of Phi Kappa Phi.

She finished the elementary schools of the District of Columbia, and Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., at the age of 16, completing her collegiate work four years later at Michigan. Her father, Dr. Carson, was graduated at the medical school at Michigan a quarter century ago.

K. U. Girl Elected

Sociology Fraternity

LAWRENCE, KAS. Miss Willie A. Strong, senior in the college, was elected to the Alpha chapter of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honorary sociological fraternity. She was initiated on Wednesday, May 16. Miss Strong is an Oklahoma girl and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. She is a sociology major and will receive her A. B. degree in June.

NEGRO PROFESSOR FINDS NEW COLORS IN GEORGIA CLAY

The discovery of six new color shades through experimentation with red Georgia clay is reported by Vandroh Holliday, negro teacher of chemistry at Booker T. Washington High school. Holliday says that three shades of brown and an olive-green, a bright yellow and a pure white have resulted from his attempts to extract new ceramic colors from the clay found around Atlanta. He claims certain of the shades are suitable for wall tinting. The colors will be on display at the annual open house of the school held May 20.

WINS M. A. DEGREE

Palo Alto, Calif., July 27.—R. O'Hara Lanier, of the college department of the Florida A. & M. college, recently was awarded the degree of M. A. by the Stanford university. Dean Lanier received his A. B. degree from Lincoln university in Pennsylvania.

SUN

JUN 7 1928

NEGRO SCOUT HERO GETS CARNEGIE MEDAL

Scout Sherman Potter, a negro, of Sandusky, Ohio, who was awarded the Gold Honor Medal of the Boy Scouts of America, for saving Omar Meyer, Jr., a white boy of his home city last winter, when the ice on which they were skating broke through, has been awarded a Carnegie Hero Medal and an award of \$1,600 for educational purposes.

According to the report of the Boy Scouts of America, Scout Potter saw Meyer break through the ice. In his efforts to rescue the boy, he himself

broke through encumbered by his clothes, he grasped the boy and holding him tightly, pushed through the rotten ice until the solid edge was reached. Then he climbed out, and using his sweater as a rope, drew the sleeves to the other boy, and dragged him to safety.

Potter is a member of the negro Boy Scouts of Sandusky.

UNION SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAY 17 1928

High Honor Paid to Negro Pastor at Unique Even

First of Race to Receive Pynchon Medal; Mars Pictures Mrs. Mallary as "Good Samaritan."

BOWLES REWARDED FOR PHILANTHROPY

Springfield's Airport Hopes Boomed by McCracken, O'Ryan and Sikorsky at Publicity Club Banquet.

Before a distinguished gathering of civic leaders and notables in the world of aviation, three of Springfield's most devoted public servants—a congressman, a generous-spirited woman and a Negro minister—were awarded tokens of esteem, affection and honor at the "Aviation Night" banquet of the Publicity Club of Springfield in the Hotel Kimball last night.

Rep. Henry L. Bowles, Mrs. Lucy A. Mallary and Rev. Dr. William J. DeBerry were rewarded for long and signal public service to the community by the presentation of the coveted Pynchon medals.

Sharing the spotlight with the three medal recipients were William J. McCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aeronautics; Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, president of the Colonial Air Transport Company and Colonial Western Airways; and Count Igor

ikorsky, noted designer and builder of aircraft.

Calls Occasion Unique.

Edward H. Marsh, chairman of the board of trustees, in making the presentation to Dr. DeBerry, remarked that the occasion was unique in that it was the first time the medal had been given to a Negro since the founding of the award 13 years ago. He complimented Dr. DeBerry as a leader of men, who had done an inestimable service for more than 25 years in the community in among the people of his own race.

Mrs. Mallary he termed "the Good Samaritan of Springfield, one who has done much to relieve suffering and trouble among those less fortunate than some."

Mr. Bowles was commended for his philanthropy and public spiritedness in all civic matters of importance and for his faithful service to the people for so long a period. He facetiously dubbed him "the honest politician" but considered he was doing the community a great service in his far-sighted

interest in making Springfield a center of aviation activities.

Enthusiasm Displayed.

That Springfield has become air-minded almost overnight was demonstrated by the enthusiasm displayed by the more than 350 men and women who filled the ballroom and who listened with the closest attention to the addresses by three great aviation authorities, preeminent in aeronautic circles of the country.

Secretary McCracken's address was taken up principally with illustration of what communities in other parts of the country had done to advance the cause of aviation and how they had benefited thereby. Gen. O'Ryan took up aeronautics from the angle with which he is most familiar, that of air transportation. He told of the tremendous importance of the factor of increased speed in transportation by the airplane, to the business concern, the executive and private citizen.

Count Sikorsky, with his engineer's vision, sketched the air-liner of the future, many-motored, of 200-passenger capacity and with a speed of 200 to 500 miles per hour flying at great heights.

Mr. McCracken, as last speaker, summed up the three addresses with these words: "Don't believe it can't be done. When we look back and see what has happened in the last short decades then we can realize to a great extent what the next 10 years will bring in the advancement of aviation in all branches."

"What this country needs most of all," he said, "is bigger and better airports. I have yet to find a community which has made an expenditure of money in the development of an municipal airport which has not found that it has been repaid many times over." He then illustrated his point by telling of the new 600-acre municipal airport in Buffalo on which was spent more than \$1,000,000. It was expected to have sufficient hangar space for five years, whereas, within nine months' time after its dedication, every hangar was filled to capacity and more were urgently needed.

Wichita, Kan., has eight airplane factories turning out from 30 to 35 planes a week.

Baltimore, which recently voted a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the construc-

tion of an airport, has increased that to \$1,000,000 for a 1000-acre flying field and next year will have the \$1,000,000 Glenn Martin Corporation, employing 750 men.

Approves Bowles' Project.

Mr. McCracken publicly approved of Congressman Bowles' airport project in Agawam and stated that it could be developed into an A1A field. "I am confident that Mr. Bowles is just as sincere and public-spirited in this proposition as he has been in his other public service and I have no doubt but that he will put it across," he said.

Gen. O'Ryan emphasized the fact that "our prosperity can be traced directly to speed of thought, and mechanical speed. An analysis of this will show that transportation plays a more vital part in our complex life than any other factor."

"It is a matter of statistics," he continued, "that there are more automobiles on the roads today than there are telephones. One important feature of air transportation is that it is not confined to one single plane or level. The present methods of transportation, the railroads, trolleys, the automobiles have reached their limit of speed. As a matter of fact, because of congestion and for the sake of safety, their speed has been cut down."

If we are to continue the disparity of the standards of living between the Old World and the New World, we must continue to advance in our development of speed of air transportation. I heard one man predict not so long ago that within the next five years aircraft would be traveling at the rate of 500 miles per hour. I am not as radical as that, but I do believe that for the next 10 years we shall see an increase of speed in commercial aircraft of from 10 to 15 miles per hour each year, due to increased technical skill and radical improvements in the mechanics of flying.

"No other method of transportation has such elasticity of movement as the airplane. It can turn anywhere the pilot desires, at any time, any place, and at any speed; something no other mechanical contrivance can do."

"Through the offices of the United States government, the same way is being opened for air transportation that has been done for the merchant marine. They have their lighthouses, buoys and channels marked out for them. Just so, the Government is placing lighted air ways across the continent from end to end."

Stresses Flying Safety.

Count Sikorsky laid special stress on the safety of aviation. "Airplanes are safe," he said, "from every point of view." He then went on to tell of the check being kept by the Government on planes, a further indorsement of their safety. Transportation by air of valuable objects brought the lowest insurance rates among European companies of any method of transportation. This he offered as one of the most concrete proofs, for, as he said, "these insurance companies are hard-boiled and have to be shown cold, hard facts before they will make any concessions."

"Piloting an airplane today is no more tricky than driving your automobile," he declared, "and people are just beginning to realize the fact." He then told of one of his own ships, the S-29, which is now four years old, has flown more than 100,000 air miles, carried on for more than 1,000,000 passenger miles, and is still in service.

This ship, he declared, would outlive and compare favorably with other methods of transportation.

Pictures Aircraft of Future.

He then launched into a dissertation of aircraft of the future, foreseeing the time when air liners would comfortably carry from 100 to 200 passengers, and that, he predicted most of those within the sound of his voice would live to see. The time is not right, just now, he thought, but there are unlimited possibilities in that line. It is not a question of engineering problems to be worked out, for those, he pointed out had already been solved. It was a matter of demand for 8, 10, and 12-motored ships. Now, he said, it is more economical to own 20 ships with a capacity of 10 to 20 passengers, but it will not be long before the larger ones will be needed.

These ships, he declared, will have big thick wings, in which will be cabins, luggage compartments, and with more comfort than on the average train or steamship. These ships will travel at a speed of 180 to 200 miles an hour at an altitude of 10,000 feet. There will be others, which he said, "would take all the romance out of travel" for it would almost overcome time itself. Within 12 hours one could nearly encircle the globe. These great air liners would be built like submarines, airtight, with high powered supercharged motors and would travel at great altitudes of from five to 10 miles.

"The time will come when a New Yorker can order tickets for the opera in Paris the day he wishes to go, get into one of these air liners at noon and be back in New York the next noon, he prophesied.

He told of some of his early experiences in transporting various large objects. Carrying two grand pianos

to Washington from New York caused a sensation at the time, but would not cause anyone a second thought now. The only thing he ever refused to carry was a 1200-pound baby elephant.

Tucker Greets Guests.

Alderman J. Frank Tucker, representing Mayor Parker, officially greeted the noted guests. Following his expressions of pleasure at their presence he said, "The city has been criticized for being lax in the development of a municipal airport, but we have thought it better to establish a policy of watchful waiting, instead of rushing into such a project where we might lose instead of gain. I am sure that our good angle Congressman Bowles will leave no stone unturned to put Springfield definitely on the air map."

E. W. Stack, general chairman of the event and Adrian L. Potter, Jr., were presented boxes of cigars in appreciation of their services. Albert W. Vining, toastmaster, read letters of regret from Mayor Parker, Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and Clarence Chamberlin, who were unable to be present.

One of the features was the distribution of prizes, 42 in all, from various business houses in the city. They ranged from floor lamps, bicycles, set of weather stripping for doors, and inlaid tables to cigars, candy, and pearl necklaces.

More than 100 business concerns cooperated in souvenirs which went to fill the capacious bags which were given each guest as they passed out. During the dinner, an airplane on a wire was let down over the diners and

miniature airplanes came tumbling out to be sent whizzing here and there about the room.

Sails For Europe



DR. WALTER W. WHITFIELD
Of Cleveland, O., who sailed July 4 on the S. S. Paris for Europe.

SAILS FOR EUROPE AS DELEGATE TO YOUTH CONF AB

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 18—Marjorie R. Parsons sailed to Europe Sunday with 79 others from the United States to the World Youth Peace Congress which started at Berde, Holland, July 17 and closes July 28.

Miss Parsons is a graduate of Smith College and has taught at Spelman College, Atlanta, for two years. She represents several organizations as well as the U. S.

lows The Congress will be composed of 500 delegates, distributed as follows: Europe, 350; from the America's, 100; Asia, Africa and Australia, 50. Of the 100 delegates from North and South America, 80 have gone from the United States.

New England Grad



MISS ETHEL RAMUS
Of Boston, Mass., who recently graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, having completed the four-year course in three years. She formerly lived at Providence, R. I., where she graduated from the Technical High School and also studied music at the Hans Schneider Piano School. She is a popular member of the Boston Students Union.

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Lad's Name Engraved On University Tablet

accorded S. M. Nabrit, head of the Morehouse college department of biology, in his election at Brown university last year to the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi

LICORISH DEFENDS CLAIM TO HEROISM

Negro Quartermaster of the
Vestris Makes Affidavit on
His Rescue Work.

CONTRADICTS AN ENGINEER

Tells How He Cast Loose Lifeboat
and Picked Up Survivors
When Liner Sank.

Lionel Licorish, the Vestris's negro quartermaster, who has been called the hero of the disaster, yesterday sought by affidavit to defend himself against charges made the day before by a refrigerating engineer of the vessel, Ernest Smith. Smith had asserted that he, not Licorish, commanded lifeboat 14, and that he took Licorish into the boat, after which the quartermaster never left it until rescued and worked under Smith's orders.

The affidavit contradicted Smith's testimony and gave much detail of the rescue work Licorish said he accomplished. It was issued at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Accompanying it was a statement by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, which read:

"Mr. Licorish made this affidavit in view of testimony which had been given by a white member of the crew, Ernest Smith, a refrigerating engineer of the Vestris, challenging the statements concurred in by Captain Sorenson and Lionel Licorish.

"Mr. Licorish took this step to protect his reputation against a cowardly attack, similar to other cowardly attacks which have sought to discredit the part played by negro members of the crew whose heroism has been the subject of corroboration by white passengers."

Says He Cast Loose Boat No. 14.
According to Licorish's affidavit, it

was he who cast loose lifeboat 14 other, pushed it off and went on deck. "I was in charge of lifeboat 14 from the time the Vestris sank until the time the lifeboat was rescued."

MOREHOUSE GRAD ELECTED TO SIGMA

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—The University of Wisconsin published last week a list of men who were this year elected to membership in Sigma Sigma, honorary medical society. Election to this society is based on scholarship and leadership, including work in medical and campus activities.

Among the graduate students enrolled, and ranking second highest in the group chosen, was Mr. John W. Lawlah. Mr. Lawlah is a graduate of Morehouse College (B. S., 1925), and was salutatorian of his class. Since graduation he has taught at Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina, and one year at Morehouse College in the Department of Biology. This is his second year at the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin. His recent election to Sigma Sigma attests the quality of his work there.

The honor that has so recently come to Mr. Lawlah calls to mind a similar honor that came last year to Mr. S. M. Nabrit (Head of the Department of Biology of Morehouse College) in his election to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, at Brown University, and the honors and successes that have come to other Morehouse men who specialized in the sciences while at Morehouse.

Morehouse Graduate Is Elected To Sigma Sigma

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6. — The University of Wisconsin published last week a list of men who were this year elected to membership in Sigma Sigma, honorary medical society. Election to this society is based on scholarship and leadership including work in medical and campus activities.

Among the graduate students enrolled and ranking second highest in the group chosen was Mr. John W. Lawlah. Mr. Lawlah is a graduate of Morehouse College (B. S., 1925), and was salutatorian of his class. Since graduation he has taught one year at Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina, and one year at Morehouse College in the department of biology. This is his second year at the medical school of the University of Wisconsin. His recent election to Sigma

GARY, Ind., November 12.—Edward L. Gordon, 20, sophomore at Iowa University and son of Secretary Gordon of the Hunton branch of the Y. M. C. A., was the recipient of unusual honors recently because of his athletic prowess at the homecoming grid game between Minnesota and Iowa. As Iowa's star broad jumper, his name was engraved in a tablet unveiled at the time which bore the all time records set by Iowa athletes.

Young Gordon won fame last summer as a member of the United States Olympic team which journeyed to Europe. He was the first Iowa freshman ever to win that coveted honor. He tied for sixth place at the meet. His record is 24 feet 11 inches. Coaches Breshnahan and Brookins are grooming him to take the place held formerly by Hubbard of Michigan.

Gordon, who stands six feet, three inches, is looked upon also as a hurdler and is expected to strengthen the Iowa track team this year in that department. Critics class him as one of Iowa's greatest athletes.

NEGRO IS HONORED

Morehouse Graduate Elected To Medical Society.

Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college, has just been informed that John W. Lawlah, a recent graduate of that institution and salutatorian of the class of '25, has been elected to membership in Sigma Sigma, honorary medical society of the University of Wisconsin, where he is now studying. Election to this society is based on scholarship and campus standing, and the Morehouse graduate ranked second highest in the group chosen. This recalls a similar honor

SECOND COLORED WOMAN TO GET PH.D., IN AMERICA

FOUR WIN ADVANCE DEGREES

Ohio State University Will Confer It For First Time On A Negro

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 20—Tomorrow, December 21, at the autumn convocation, Ohio State University will confer advance degrees on four Negroes, including Miss Alethea Washington, the first of the race ever to win a doctor of philosophy at Ohio State and the second colored woman to obtain that honor in any college of education in the United States. Several, however, have won this degree in foreign countries.

Miss Washington began her degree work here in the department of principles of education in the summer of 1927 and the Ph. D. will be officially bestowed upon her Friday, December 21, at the autumn convocation.

Born in Baltimore, Md., in March 1, 1884, she attended the elementary, secondary, and teacher training institutions there, graduating from the Normal School in 1905. For the next 10 years she taught in the Baltimore elementary and normal schools and then in 1917 enrolled in the University of Chicago, graduating with the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1918.

Came Here In 1924

Her activities for the following five years were centered at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., where she worked for a year in the normal department and devoted the greater part of four years to an instructorship in the rehabilitation department of the United States Veterans' Bureau. She came to Ohio State in 1924 and graduated with the degree of master of arts in 1925. Before coming back to take up her degree work in 1927 she held the position of director of practice teaching and instructor in education at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, North Carolina.

The others who will receive advanced degrees are:

Miss Margaret Lee, M. A. Miss Lee is a Columbus girl. She returns to Crockett, Texas where she is at present employed as dean of Mary Allen Junior College.

Miss Grace Towns, M. A. Miss Towns is a graduate of Atlanta University. Her major interest is psychology particularly as it affects problems of individual maladjustments.

Mr. James T. Taylor, M. A. During the past two quarters Mr. Taylor has been a scholar in the Department of Principles and Practice of Education. He returns to Durham, N. C., where he is a member of the faculty of the North Carolina College which is also his alma mater.

Ohio State Confers Doctor Of Philosophy Degree On Alethea H. Washington.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 20.—On December 21st, at the autumn convocation, Ohio State University will confer advance degrees on four Negro students:

Miss Alethea H. Washington, Ph. D. This will be the first time in the history of the University that the Ph. D. degree has been conferred upon a Negro. Miss Washington has taught in the schools of Baltimore and at Winston-Salem Teachers' College in North Carolina.

Miss Margaret Lee, M. A. Miss Lee is a Columbus girl. She returns to Crockett, Tex., where she is at present employed as dean of Mary Allen Junior College.

Miss Grace Towns, M. A. Miss Towns is a graduate of Atlanta University. Her major interest is psychology, particularly as it affects problems of individual maladjustments.

Mr. James T. Taylor, M. A. During the past two quarters Mr. Taylor has been a scholar in the Department of Principles and Practice of Education. He returns to Durham, N. C., where he is a member of the faculty of the North Carolina College, which is also his alma mater.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP



RONALD EDWARDS

New York, Nov. 16.—Ten New York City high school graduates were announced on Sunday by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes as winners of this year's Pulitzer scholarships at Columbia university. In addition to free tuition they will receive \$250 each for four years.

There were 107 applicants for the Pulitzer scholarship, 36 of whom qualified for final consideration by the Pulitzer committee of award, composed of Dr. Adam Leroy Jones, director of university admissions at Columbia; John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of the municipal department of education assigned to high schools; Ralph Pulitzer and J. L. Heaton of the World editorial writers staff. The selections were made on the basis of financial need, scholarship, character, leadership and promise of value to mankind.

Ronald A. Edwards of 7 W. 134th St., a student of the George Washington high school, was one of the boys selected. When interviewed by a Defender reporter, Edwards was found to be an exceptional student and said the Pulitzer scholarship "wasn't any cinch" and that he had worked hard for it. Edwards is also a state scholarship winner and received a \$150 cash award for having the highest record in his class. He has a fondness for journalism, but believes he prefers to make medicine his career.

Former K. C. Musician Wins Wanamaker Prize

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—At the National Association of Negro Musicians, which met in Detroit last week announcement was made that J. Harold Brown, Indianapolis composer and director of music of Attucks high school, was the winner of the first prize for orchestra compositions, carrying with it a cash award of \$250. The selection submitted was "Jubilee Characteristique," which was played last spring by the Indiana university Symphony orchestra at Bloomington. Mr. Brown also received second prize in the classification of compositions for solo instruments, carrying with it a cash award of \$75.00, submitting "Negro Rhapsody," for piano.

This is the second year of the Wanamaker prizes offered to Negro composers by the late Edward Wanamaker of Philadelphia. Last year, Mr. Brown won a prize of \$50.00 for a piano selection submitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have just returned from an extensive tour of Canada and the East and are now residing at 2721 1-2 Boulevard place. During the latter part of the summer Mr. Brown served as director of music at Hampton institute.

Mr. Brown was formerly the head of the music department at Northeast junior high, Kansas City, Kas.

N. Y. Student Wins Pulitzer Prize

One of the winners of this year's Pulitzer scholarships at Columbia College is Ronald A. Edwards, 7 West 134th street, a student at the George Washington High School, Edwards being the only Negro among ten New York City high school graduates who were announced the winners Sunday by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes.

Edwards also won the New York State scholarship of \$100 a year for four years in college. In addition to this he received a \$250 cash award for having the highest record in his class. He has a liking for journalism, he said, but believes he prefers to become a physician.

As a winner of Pulitzer scholarship, Edwards will receive, in addition to free tuition, \$250 a year for four years. Dean Hawkes also announced the awards of thirty other scholarships of various classifications. Edwards was among 107 applicants, 36 of whom qualified for final consideration by the Pulitzer Committee of Award. This committee is composed of Dr. Adam Leroy Jones, director of university admissions at Columbia; John L. Tildsley, district superintendent of the Municipal Department of Education assigned to high schools; Ralph Pulitzer and J. L. Heaton of The

New York World editorial writers' staff.

The selections were made on the basis of financial need, scholarship, character, leadership and promise of value to mankind. In the order of examination grades and in the scholastic aptitude test Edwards ranked seventh.

The scholarships were established by the late Joseph Pulitzer in 1889, and maintained by him until his death. Provision for the perpetuation was made by Mr. Pulitzer in his will.

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

43 TIMES

MAR 19 1928

GUGGENHEIM FUND MAKES 75 AWARDS

\$173,000 in Fellowships Goes
to Young American Scholars,
Artists and Scientists.

PROVIDES FOR WORK ABROAD

Winners of \$2,500 Stipends for
Research and Creative Efforts
Represent Twenty States.

Fellowships of an aggregate value of \$173,000 have been awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to seventy-five young American scholars, scientists and artists of unusual ability, according to an announcement yesterday by the trustees of the Foundation. The usual stipend, \$2,500, for one year, will enable the beneficiaries to spend all or part of the coming year in study and research abroad.

The fellowships are supported by a capital fund of \$3,500,000 with which former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim established the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in memory of their son, who died in 1922.

"The fellowships are awarded only to young scholars and artists who have given unequivocal evidence of marked gift for research or for creative work, and who are engaged in constructive projects requiring special facilities available abroad," according to the announcement.

The fellowships may be awarded for periods longer than a year or shorter. Both men and women are eligible for appointment on equal terms. While intended for the aid of the youthful, with age limits customarily but not inflexibly placed between twenty-five and thirty-five years, many recipients already have won distinction in various fields of endeavor.

In that group is Paul Eliot Green, Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of North Carolina,

who won a Pulitzer prize in 1927 with his play, "In Abraham's Bosom." He is 34 years old, and his fellowship will aid him in "studying at first hand the theatre and drama of Continental Europe for the purpose of gaining technical training in creative dramatic work."

Another member of that group is Willem Jacob Luyten, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard. With the aid of the Guggenheim award, he will undertake to photograph the southern sky with the Bruce telescope of Harvard Observatory at Mafelspoort, South Africa. The purpose of the new negatives will be to compare them with similar plates made between 1896 and 1905. Professor Luyten will endeavor to obtain information concerning the number, velocity and intrinsic brightness of the stars. The announcement further says:

"Other interesting projects announced in the scientific field include the expedition of Emmett R. Dunn, Assistant Professor of Zoology at Smith College, to Mexico and Costa Rica to study Central American reptiles and amphibians, and of Perry Byerly of the University of California, who will study mathematical geophysics at Cambridge, England, with a view of applying data already obtained in his study of American earthquakes to the knowledge of the subject.

"Three of those who receive appointments to fellowships for the coming year are negroes, one in the field of music and two as writers. Nicholas G. J. Ballanta of New York, who has been reappointed, will continue his research into the musical conceptions of the African peoples, with his work chiefly in West Africa and the Congo.

"The other negroes, both of whom are also residents of New York, are Countee Cullen, 25-year-old poet, whose work has already received recognition, and Eric Derwent Walrond, a free lance writer. Mr. Cullen will go to Paris to complete a group of narrative poems and the libretto for an opera. Mr. Walrond, who is 29 years old, will travel and study in the West Indies for the purpose of obtaining material for a series of novels and short stories depicting life there."

The winners represent twenty States. Of the awards fifty-nine new fellows have been appointed, most of them for a period of a year, while sixteen have been reappointed.

In pharmacology, Dr. Warren K. Stratman-Thomas, Research Pharmacologist of the University of Wisconsin, has been named for an award to enable him to determine by clinical trial the therapeutic efficacy of six new arsenical compounds in the treatment of sleeping sickness. He will conduct his researches with Dr. Clement C. Osherman at Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, Africa.

The list of awards follows:
LEONIE ADAMS, author of "Those Not Elect," a volume of verse.
COUNTTEE CULLEN, negro poet.
PAUL ELIOT GREEN, dramatist and Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of North Carolina.
LYNN RIGGS, dramatist.
ALLAN TATE, a founder and editor of "The Fugitive," a magazine of verse.
ERIC WALROND, author of "Tropic Death," a volume of short stories, and

of many articles.

QUINTO MAGANINI, composer and flutist of the New York Symphony Orchestra.
ROBERT RUSSEL BENNETT, composer.
ROY HARRIS, composer.

NICHOLAS G. J. BALLANTA, a negro; reappointed to continue studies of the musical conceptions of the African people.
JERIS SPIEGEL, painter.
WILLIAM AUERBACH-LEVY, painter.

ELIOT O'HARA, painter.
ANTHONY ANGAROLA, painter.
ISAMU NOGUCHI, sculptor.

RAYMOND TURNER, sculptor.
Dr. EDWIN M. LOEB of the University of California; to study the culture, social organization and religion of the more primitive peoples of Sumatra and adjacent Western islands.

Dr. WILLEM JACOB LUYTEN, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University; to photograph the Southern sky, with the Bruce Telescope of the Harvard Observatory at Mafelspoort, South Africa.

Dr. OTTO STRUVE, Assistant Professor of Astrophysics, University of Chicago; to make a theoretical study of the distribution and physical properties of diffuse matter in interstellar space.

Dr. OLIVE C. HAZLETT, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Illinois; to study the arithmetics of linear associative algebras together with their application and interpretation in other lines of mathematics, in Europe.

Dr. PERRY BYERLY, Assistant Professor of Seismology, University of California; to study mathematical geophysics.

Professor ARTHUR H. COMPTON of the University of Chicago, recent recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics, jointly with Professor C. P. R. Wilson of Cambridge University, England.

Dr. J. J. HOPFIELD, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of California; to study the Zeeman effect of the infra-red spectra of oxygen and nitrogen with reference to the classification of the extreme ultra-violet spectra of these elements.

Dr. R. J. KENNEDY, Research Associate in Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; to carry on research toward establishing a consistent theory of radiation.

Dr. JOHN C. LITTLE, Professor of Physics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; to determine thermodynamic properties of various materials by a new method of convective flow.

Dr. E. V. LOOMIS, Associate Professor of Physics, New York University; to study the thermodynamic properties of various materials by a new method of convective flow.

Dr. L. E. REUCKEN, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of California; to study electric discharge in gases at high frequencies and the breakdown of solid insulating materials under a momentary high electric stress.

Dr. W. W. WATSON, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Chicago; to study molecular spectra.

Dr. RICHARD BRADFIELD, Assistant Professor of Soils, University of Missouri; to investigate some of the principles involved in the purification of colloids by electroanalysis.

Dr. GEORGE HOPKINS COLEMAN, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, State University of Iowa; to study a new method for preparing amines by the reaction of organomagnesium halides with chloroamines and related compounds.

Dr. EARL C. GILBERT, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Oregon State College; to carry on researches on hydrazine.

Dr. RALPH E. CLELAND, Associate Professor of Botany, Goucher College, Baltimore; to study the chromosome constitution and behavior in the evening primroses.

Dr. RODNEY BEECHER HARVEY, Associate Professor of Plant Physiology and Botany; to study effects of low temperatures on plants in Northern Russia.

Dr. HOMER W. SMITH, Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia; to make physiological studies of rare species of lung fishes.

Dr. DWIGHT E. MINNICH, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Minnesota; to make physiological studies on the chemical senses of insects.

Dr. EMMETT R. DUNN, Associate Professor of Zoology, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; to carry on researches on Central American reptiles and amphibians.

Dr. WILLIAM V. CONE, Assistant Attending Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital, and Instructor in Surgery, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons; to study the reactions of the interstitial cells of the central nervous system.

Dr. ROBERT RICHARD DIETERLE, Instructor in Psychiatry and Instructor in Neural Pathology, State Psychopathic Hospital, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; to study spirochetosis of the central nervous system in the syphilitic diseases affecting the nervous tissues.

Dr. JOHN C. MCKINLEY, Associate Professor of Neuropathology, University of Minnesota; to make quantitative studies on human muscle tonus.

Dr. DONALD G. BARNES, Professor of History, University of Oregon; to prepare a life of Henry Pelham.

Dr. THEODORE C. BERGEN, Professorial Lecturer in History, University of Minnesota, Assistant Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; to carry on researches in the history of Norwegian immigration to the United States.

Dr. HARRY CAPLAN, Assistant Professor of the Classics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; to prepare a book on the history of medieval theories of rhetoric.

Dr. E. M. CARROLL, Assistant Professor of History, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; to complete a study of the influence of public opinion upon the foreign policy of the Third French Republic.

Dr. R. P. CASEY, Assistant Professor of the History and Philosophy of Religions, University of Cincinnati; to prepare critical editions of the texts of St. Athanasius of Alexandria "De Incarnatione"

and of Titus of Bostra "Contra Manichaeos."

Dr. R. J. GOTTSCHALK, Associate Professor of History, University of Chicago; to study the career and influence of General Lafayette.

Dr. ALBERT HYMA, Assistant Professor of History, University of Michigan; to prepare a book on the Youth of Erasmus.

Dr. CHARLES E. KANY, Assistant Professor of Spanish, University of California; to prepare a book to be entitled "Life in Madrid During the Second Half of the Eighteenth Century."

Dr. R. H. PFEIFFER, Associate Professor in the Boston University School of Theology and Instructor in Semitic Languages, Harvard University; to make archaeological investigations in Northern Mesopotamia.

Dr. RODNEY POTTER ROBINSON, Professor of the Classics, University of Cincinnati; to obtain new material to complete the "Palaeogeographia Iberica," begun by the late Professor John Miller Burnham.

Dr. RACHEL L. SARGENT, head of Classics Department, North Central College, Naperville, Ill.; to study the social and economic life of Ancient Greece.

Dr. M. SMITH, Assistant Professor of English, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; to study the historical and legal literature of Ancient Ireland.

Dr. ANTONIO G. SOLALINDE, Associate Professor of Spanish, University of Wisconsin; to examine and classify the manuscripts corresponding to parts II-VI of the "Universal History," written in Spanish during the Eighteenth Century by order of King Alfonso X.

Dr. CARL STEPHENSON, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin; to prepare for publication a volume of studies in municipal history.

MYRON BEMENT SMITH; to continue his studies of Italian brick-work of the Lombard period.

Dr. KENNETH J. CONANT, Assistant Professor of Architecture, Harvard University; to complete his restoration drawings of the Abbey Church of Cluny, in France.

FEELIX M. MORLEY, associate editor, The Baltimore Sun; to study the operation of the League of Nations, in preparation for the writing of a book on the machinery of international government.

Dr. LEONARD D. WHITE, Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago; to continue his study of the trade unions and professional organizations in the public service of Great Britain.

Dr. F. K. BROWN, Associate Professor of English, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; to study the ideas and life of Mrs. Hannah More.

Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER, Professor of English, University of Maine; to continue studies of the "Graveyard School" of eighteenth century poetry.

Dr. J. D. FERGUSON, Professor of English, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; to prepare a complete text edition of the Letters of Robert Burns.

Dr. T. L. HOOD, Instructor in English, Harvard University; to compile and edit a volume of the uncollected letters of Robert Browning.

GLENN A. HUGHES, Assistant Professor of English and Dramatic Art, University of Washington, Seattle; to study the imagist and related movements in poetry.

Dr. ALAN D. McKILLOP, Assistant Professor of English, the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; to study the life and works of Samuel Richardson.

Dr. THOMAS M. RAYSON, Associate Professor of English, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington; to complete studies of S. T. Coleridge's Shakespearean criticism.

Professor JOHN A. RICE JR., New Jersey College for Women; to investigate the authorship of "A Tale of a Tub," based on newly discovered evidence.

Dr. ROBERT E. SPILLER, Assistant Professor of English, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; to study the European travel writings of James Fenimore Cooper.

Dr. HELEN CONSTANCE WHITE, Assistant Professor of English, the University of Wisconsin; to study the mystical elements in the religious poetry of seventeenth century England.

Dr. L. B. WRIGHT, Instructor in English, University of North Carolina; to study the reflection of contemporary ideas in English drama before 1642.

Dr. EDITH PHILIPS, Assistant Professor of French, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; to study the development of the Quaker as a type in French literature.

Dr. L. D. EDIE, Professor of Finance, University of Chicago; to study the influence of open market transactions and the discount policy of the Bank of England upon industry and trade.

Dr. F. D. GRAHAM, Associate Professor of Economics, Princeton University; to continue studies of the commercial and industrial effects of the rapid depreciation of the German mark in the post-war period.

Dr. ALVIN H. HANSEN, Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota; to study the economic readjustment in Germany from 1920 to 1927.

Dr. SIDNEY HOOK, Instructor in Logic and Philosophy, New York University; to study the Post-Hegelian philosophy in Germany (1831-1850).

Dr. HELEN M. JOHNSON and Dr. W. NORMAN BROWN, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Pennsylvania; to continue their studies of the Jaina religions.

3 WIN GUGGENHEIM \$2,500 AWARDS

Cullen, Ballanta, Walrond On
1928 Scholarship List.

ALL ARE GOING ABROAD

Cullen To Work On Poems
And Opera.

NEW YORK. — Countee Cullen, poet, Nicholas G. J. Ballanta, and Eric Derwent Walrond are included in the Guggenheim awards this year. All are New Yorkers.

Mr. Ballanta has been reappointed and will continue his research into

musical concep-
tions of the Afri-
can peoples, par-
ticularly in the
Congo and West
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len will go to
Paris to complete
a group of nar-
rative poems and
a libretto for an
opera. Mr. Wal-
rond will go to
the West Indies
to obtain materi-
al for novels and
stories depicting
life of the natives.



Countee Cullen

Award of fellowships to seventy-five American scholars, scientists and artists who have shown unusual ability in research and creative ability in the fine arts, was announced by the trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, Monday. The winners will spend part or all the year in study and research abroad. The foundation, with a capital fund of \$5,000,000, was established in 1925 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to a son, who died in 1922. This year the awards, the average of which is \$2,500, total \$173,000.

Twenty states are represented in fifty-nine new fellows and reappointment of sixteen others to enable the latter to complete studies or projects begun last year. While the fellowships are usually for one year, in special cases they are for longer or shorter periods. Although designed chiefly to aid youthful students and artists between twenty-five and thirty-five years, this rule is flexible, and many receiving the awards today are notable in the writing and scientific fields.

NEWS CHICAGO, ILL.

MAR 17 1928 WOMAN IS FIRST NEGRO TO HEAD SCHOOL HERE

The distinction of being the first Negro to be elected principal of one of Chicago's public schools belongs to Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, who for the past two months has been serving as head of the Keith school, 3400 South Dearborn street. She is the daughter of an educator who has been principal of a school in another city for forty years and who is rounding out his fifty-second consecutive year as a teacher.

Formerly a public school teacher in Baltimore and St. Louis, Mrs. Bousfield entered the Chicago schools six years ago. She became an instructor in mathematics at Wendell Phillips high school and two years ago was named dean of girls at that institution. She qualified for a principalship in 1926, when she took an examination for the post.

She was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, where her father, Charles H. Brown, is a public

school principal. She graduated from the University of Illinois in 1906. Her husband is an insurance broker and their one child, a daughter, is a student in the Chicago public schools.

Jasper, Ala., Eagle

FEB 1 1928 Dr. Carver Talks on Education Activities

Dr. George Washington Carver, of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, who has a nation-wide reputation as a chemist, spoke to a large and appreciative audience composed of both races at the colored public school building Thursday night. Dr. Carver's address is reported as followed by one of the teacher's of the foregoing school:

"With his usual consummate tact, modesty and earnestness, Dr. Carver spoke of the need of more education in the homes and lives of his people in order that good works now begun and better understanding between the two races may continue on the onward march to a higher and brighter day to the everlasting glory of this great southland which he so dearly loves.

"We are truly hopeful of prevailing with the good Dr. Carver to return to us at no distant date, when a more largely representative group of citizens of the entire county will only too gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing his peanut exhibits, which like his potato exhibits are one of the marvels of modern laboratory achievement."

LOUISIANA GIRL WINS INTERRACIAL ESSAY CONTEST

The commission on international co-operation Tuesday announced Miss Selema Hunter, of Minden, La., student at Baylor university, as the winner of first prize of \$100 in its annual south-wide theme contest on race relations. Her paper, "A Survey of Interracial Conditions in Waco (Texas)," received the award over more than 80 entries representing 50 colleges in 14 states.

Second prize of \$50 went to Miss Martha H. Hall, of the North Carolina College for Women, at Greensboro, for her theme, "A Study in Negro Criminality," and third prize of \$25 was awarded Miss Bland Morrow, Maryville College, Tenn., for her essay on "The Negro and Education."

REGISTER SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

FEB 20 1928

"THE PRICE OF FREEDOM"

Abraham Lincoln, by his Emancipation proclamation, conferred upon the Negro race the priceless blessing of liberty and opened a glorious new vista of opportunity and achievement—but the experience of the ensuing 65 years has demonstrated that "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom," according to James Weldon Johnson, well-known colored poet and publicist, lawyer and diplomat.

Mr. Johnson, who has already received about as many honors as have been conferred upon any member of his race in these times, was the other day presented with the award of the Harmon Foundation for distinguished literary achievement during the past year: a gold medal and \$400, in recognition of his book of sermons, "God's Trombones." In making acknowledgment he told some of the ways in which the Negro of today is proceeding toward the realization of the opportunity held out to his race.

"Once," he said, "the Negro was required to prove that he was a human being. He did so by showing the

human attributes of kindness, love, generosity and faith. He has gone about, for most of his 300 years here tagged by an interrogation point. 'What,' it has been inquired, 'are we to do with the Negro?' You see, it inferentially quite eliminated the possibility that not only might the Negro do something with himself, but he might do something for his country, too."

As secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he is in position to realize the full import of the Negro problem and as he puts it, "the white problem," as well. And his conclusion that the solution of the double-edged question rests largely in the exertion of patience—patient dealing with the "fluid succession of shifting inter-racial situations"—is well founded.

Full credit must be given the colored race for its commendable progress in many lines of endeavor—business, education, the professions and the arts. The "race problem" recedes into the background with the increasing total of Negro achievement, steady and substantial, which is being registered. The recent period devoted to an exposition of this advancement was a notable showing, eliciting the respect of the white population and demonstrating anew the spirit of constructive progress inculcated by leaders of the colored race.

and less about heredity. He could not have identified a conditioned reflex if one had bit him. But he suspected that if he could change individuals, the individual would improve his own environment, cash in on whatever heredity there was in him, and react sensibly to the new stimuli of wider knowledge. Of course Joe never reasoned it out precisely like this. In fact, he never reasoned much about anything. He just felt. And feeling, he gave underprivileged boys a chance.

As we have said, there are philanthropists and legislators, reformers and educators who can take lessons from Joe Lucas' method of making the world better.

OHIO STATE UNIV. GIRL WINS DUSE FELLOWSHIP

COLUMBUS, O., May 16. —Miss Marie Davis of Ohio State University received the Eleanor Duse Fellowship for the coming year. It was announced yesterday. The fellowship is awarded on the basis of scholarship record and personality, in any part of the United States and provides for one year of graduate study in literature, history of philosophy in Italian universities.

JOE LUCAS

Joe Lucas is dead. It would not be strange if you had not heard of him. For Joe was only a Negro proprietor of a boot-black shop in a mid-Western city. Yet there are philanthropists and legislators, reformers and educators whom Lucas could have taught the business of building men on the inside.

Joe Lucas had a quaint idea in this day of cure-all legislation and Utopian programs of group control. He believed that if you broke a man's shackles and set his mind and spirit free, he would behave himself reasonably well and make his own environment better.

So Lucas, unlettered bootblack, devoted the profits of his large shop to the education of ten Negro boys every year, and kept this course for twenty-five years!

It is said that Joe Lucas talked little about environment

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER

FEB 14 1928

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Courtesy Cullen



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Full credit must be given the colored race for its commendable progress in many lines of endeavor—business, education, the professions and the arts. The "race problem" recedes into the background with the increasing total of Negro achievement, steady and substantial, which is being registered. The recent period devoted to an exposition of this advancement was a notable showing, eliciting the respect of the white population and demonstrating anew the spirit of constructive progress inculcated by leaders of the colored race.

NEWS

CHICAGO, ILL.

WOMAN IS FIRST NEGRO TO HEAD SCHOOL HERE

The distinction of being the first Negro to be elected principal of one of Chicago's public schools belongs to Mrs. Maude B. Bousfield, who for the past two months has been serving as head of the Keith school, 3400 South Dearborn street. She is the daughter of an educator who has been principal of a school in another city for forty years and who is rounding out his fifty-second consecutive year as a teacher.

Formerly a public school teacher in Baltimore and St. Louis, Mrs. Bousfield entered the Chicago schools six years ago. She became an instructor in mathematics at Wendell Phillips high school and two years ago was named dean of girls at that institution. She qualified for a principalship in 1926, when she took an examination for the post.

She was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, where her father, Charles H. Brown, is a public

LOUISIANA GIRL WINS INTER-RACIAL ESSAY CONTEST

The commission on international cooperation Tuesday announced Miss Selma Hunter, of Minden, La., student of the University of Louisiana, as the winner of the inter-racial essay contest on the theme, "A Study in Negro-Caucasian Relations." Her paper, "A Survey of Inter-racial Conditions in Mexico (Texas)," received the award over more than 80 entries representing 70 colleges in 14 states. Second prize was won by Miss Martha H. Hays, of the Negro College for Women, at Greenwood, for her theme, "A Study in Negro Criminality," and third prize of \$25 was awarded Miss Bland Morrow, Maryville College, Tenn., for her essay on "The Negro and Education."

REGISTER
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

FEB 20 1928

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
COURIER

JOE LUCAS

Joe Lucas is dead. It would not be strange if you had not heard of him. For Joe was only a Negro proprietor of a boot-black shop in a mid-Western city. Yet there are philanthropists and legislators, reformers and educators whom Lucas could have taught the business of building men on the inside. Joe Lucas had a quaint idea in this day of cure-all legislation and Utopian programs of group control. He believed that if you broke a man's shackles and set his mind and spirit free, he would behave himself reasonably well and make his own environment better. So Lucas, unlettered bootblack, devoted the profits of his large shop to the education of ten Negro boys every year, and kept this course for twenty-five years! It is said that Joe Lucas talked little about environment

and less about heredity. He could not have identified a conditioned reflex if one had bit him. But he suspected that if he could change individuals, the individual would improve his own environment, cash in on whatever heredity there was in him, and react sensibly to the new stimuli of wider knowledge. Of course Joe never reasoned it out precisely like this. In fact, he never reasoned much about anything. He just felt. And feeling, he gave underprivileged boys a chance. As we have said, there are philanthropists and legislators, reformers and educators who can take lessons from Joe Lucas' method of making the world better.

OHIO STATE UNIV. GIRL WINS DUSE FELLOWSHIP

COLUMBUS, O., May 16.—Miss Marie Duse of Ohio State University received the Duse Fellowship for the coming year. The fellowship is awarded on the basis of scholarship record and personality, in any part of the United States and provides for one year of graduate study in literature, history or philosophy in Italian universities.

Education - 1928.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. CARVER EXTRACTS MANY ARTICLES

202 Products Taken From Peanut

A three hundred dollar race horse was accepted by a band of thieves as ransom for a toddling negro baby separated from his mother and racked with whooping cough. Thus the fascinating career of one of the world's notable scientists began.

The raiders had swept down one night, about the turbulent close of the Civil War, upon the quiet farm of Moses Carver, near Diamond Grove in southwest Missouri. They stole the Negro woman, Mary, and her baby and galloped off across the border into Arkansas. The emissary from the owner found that Mary had disappeared. Much money and time spent in after years by her son failed to find a trace of her. But the sick baby in the camp of the marauders was surrounded in exchange for a horse.

More of that early story will be told in its due place. The coughing, motherless babe of that incident is today the eminent Prof. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. From across the seas tribute to his genius has come—an award as Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, an honor conferred only for outstanding attainment in science. For the most distinguished achievement by an American Negro he received the Spingarn medal in 1922.

All this for what? For looking into the humblest of materials, the lowliest crops of the field, the weeds that infest the land, the clay itself, and by his wizardry deriving from them

abundant products of use to humankind.

From the everyday peanut he has taken 202 useful articles of amazing variety: printer's ink and axle grease, antiseptic soap, 17 different wood stains, dyes for cloth, shoe and leather blacking, lard compound, facial cream, shampoo lotion, many kinds of butters, oils, milks and beverages, an instant coffee substitute, sauce, bisque, pomades, linoleum, to name a few.

The list of Carver's sweet potato products number 118 and still grows. Included are a flour that was widely used as a substitute for creal flour during the war, tapicoa and ginger that only an expert could distinguish from the genuine, library paste, ink, vinegar, mock coconut, dyes, chocolate compound, stock foods, shoe blacking, coffee, candies, molasses resilient rubber.

He has explored the mysteries of the soybean, dandelion, sweet gum, black oak, willow, okra, cowpea, velvet bean, the chinaberry and more common plants of his neighborhood. Excellent craft papers from cotton stems and tomato stems, wall board from elephant ear and wistaria, and paper products from mulberry, chinaberry, spiny mallow, yucca and palmetto are among his triumphs.

SECOND NEGRO IN HISTORY ON LAW REVIEW BOARD

Dean Pound Of Howard Announces High Honor For Hastie

Special to Journal and Guide
Washington, D. C., Sept. 26—Word has been received from Roscoe

Pound, dean of the Harvard University law school, that William Henry Hastie, Jr., 608 9th street, northwest, has made the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review through his scholarship attainments in his first year.

Membership on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review is the highest honor that can come to an undergraduate in the Harvard Law school. A general A average is required for this honor, the only one that is granted to undergraduates in the law school.

Only Two Colored

Only two colored persons in the history of the Harvard Law School have become members of the editorial staff of the Harvard Law Review. Hastie is the second. The other is Charles H. Houston, his cousin, who made it in his third year.

Their careers parallel. Both are graduates of the Dunbar High school where they served as officers in the cadet corps. Mr. Hastie graduated from Dunbar in 1921; Mr. Houston in 1911. Both did their college work at Amherst. Mr. Hastie was a member of the Amherst track team. Both men made the Phi Beta Kappa at Amherst. Mr. Houston in his fourth year and Mr. Hastie in his third year. Both graduated from Amherst with honors, Mr. Houston in 1915 and Mr. Hastie in 1925.

Mr. Hastie entered the Harvard Law school in 1927. He is the only colored man to make the Harvard Law Review after one year's work.

He is the son of the late Dr. William H. Hastie and Mrs. Roberta C. Hastie, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn.

Julius Rosenwald Adds 3 Fellowships To Urban League Social Program

The National Urban League announces that three additional fellowships have been added to the number maintained by the League at leading schools of social work. These three are the Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowships of \$1,200 and northern Florida. Each, and have been awarded to Norman R. Bolden, C. Felton Gayles and Wiley A. Hall.

Mr. Bolden has been assigned to the Graduate School of Social Administration of the University of Chicago. Mr. Gayles is assigned to the New York School of Social Work and Mr. Hall is assigned to the University of Pittsburgh.

The other fellows of the League are Miss Louise A. Thompson, the "Ella Sachs Plotz" fellow, assigned to the New York School of Social Work; Joseph S. Jackson, now to find a use for waste tobacco stalks.

H. Baker, Jr., assigned to the University of Pittsburgh.

These six fellows are training to enter some form of social work and it is thought that several of them will be later assigned to executive positions with the Urban League movement.

Wichita Girl Wins Scholarship

WICHITA, Kas.—The scholarship fund offered by the members of the Golden Link Art and Literary society to the Negro girl making the highest freshman average for the year at Wichita university, was won by Miss Myrna Moore and presented to her at the 11 a. m. services Sunday, September 9, at Calvary Baptist church, corner Water and 10th. Mrs. W. L. Hutcherson, president of the club made the presentation.

Miss Moore is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moore. She was the first Negro girl to be admitted to the national honor society of Wichita high school, and was winner of the Booklovers' club scholarship. She has just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., won in a popularity contest held by the Colored Women's City Federated clubs.

By N. C. Observer
September 28, 1928

PALMETTO ROOT YIELDS PRODUCTS TO SCIENTIST

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—Another wild plant has shown promise of yielding useful products for the commercial world as a result of experiments by Dr. George Carver, negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver, who has gained distinction through experiments with the peanut, pecan and sweet potato, has succeeded in making three grades of insulating boards, black paint of unusual quality and several wood stains from the root of the palmetto plant which grows in abundance in southern Georgia and northern Florida.

Sodium and potassium also were taken in appreciable amounts from the plant, which has extremely large roots. A number of other alkaloidal properties promise further products, Dr. Carver says.

A few green persimmons yielded the scientist some of the richest dyes he has been able to produce in experiments with various vegetable matters. The colors produced from the persimmons range from jet black to midnight and English blue.

The negro scientist has found more than 100 commercial uses for the sweet potato. He is working now to find a use for waste tobacco stalks.

Negro Chemist Projects New Scientific Theories

New Orleans Principal Says Mind, Life and God Can and Will be Explained by Science

Associated Negro Press
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—What is mind? What is life? What is God? Though the ages these questions and others of an elemental nature have been asked and variously answered but still they have remained like the ancient Sphinx of Egypt to perplex man and encourage him to speculate.

Comes now Prof. Lucien V. Alexis, the principal of McDonogh No. 35 High School in New Orleans and says all of these enigmas can and will be scientifically explained.

Prof. Alexis, a graduate of Harvard, has just published a syllabus to Fundamentals in Physics and in Chemistry in which he puts forward a new theory of the makeup of the physical universe.

The syllabus is a pamphlet containing in outline what Professor Alexis has written in full in a text book soon to be published.

Whether his concepts should prove to be right or wrong, perusal of the syllabus easily indicates that his ideas contribute the most startling scientific viewpoint that has been brought forward since the days when Darwin first advanced the theory of biological evolution. In fact, Professor Alexis disputes and wars with practically all of the theories upon which the present science of physics and chemistry are based.

In the first place, Prof. Alexis postulates that the whole scientific method is wrong.

"Since physical sciences explain the phenomena of matter," he says, "by means of theories that find their justification in the action of heat, gravity, electricity, light, and motion, chemists, and physicists cannot honestly or wisely rest satisfied until they have determined the true nature of heat, electricity, light, gravity, and motion."

Alexis' theory may be termed the Ethonic theory, for he has coined a new word "ethon," derived from the word ether, on which he basis his hypotheses.

The thon, he declares, is matter, yet, it is a particle which resembles matter. It is infinitely small, unalterable in nature, indestructible, spherical, moveable, inelastic, and powerfully magnetic.

Some of the most widely ac-

cepted theories which the professor disputes are:

The wave theory of light.

The molecular theory.

The electronic theory.

The theories of reflection and reflection.

The quantum theory.

For example, chemists hold that a unit of any given substance, the molecule, is composed of a varied number of atoms of elemental matter.

Thus a molecule of water contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Again a molecule of sulphuric acid contains two atoms of hydrogen, one of sulphur and four of oxygen.

"But no," says Prof. Alexis. "Each molecule contains two atoms and two atoms only."

He terms his theory as an "overthrow of modern scientific thought concerning the basic principles of physics and chemistry."

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Cordeiro, Ga. 11/21/28
Friday, November 21, 1928

NEGRO HEROISM

For the sake of inspiring other negroes to acts of heroism, The Dispatch finds pleasure in presenting a brief account of what happened to one little negro when the steamship Vestris went down with a hundred lives lost off Hampton Roads recently. Out of the tragedy and gloom of the Vestris disaster, in which scores lost their lives, comes the story of the heroism of Lionel Licorich, a negro quartermaster, and of three other negro seamen. Survivors say that the twenty-year-old youth, short of stature and unassuming in manner, saved at least twenty lives.

Remaining at his post until all hope was gone, Licorich plunged into the sea and swam to a lifeboat, in which he found only a wounded fireman. On climbing in he discovered that there were no oars in the boat. He immediately dived again into the sea and swam among the wreckage until he found and brought back two serviceable oars. For hours he rowed about, picking up person after person, who were later rescued by the steamer Berlin.

The youth was quite modest about it all when he came in on the American Shipper. Reporters found him perched on the rail, kicking his legs carelessly over the side. Very little were they able to coax from him. The story had to come from passengers and many were eager to tell it. Alfredo Ramos, young Argentine swimming star, said of him:

"That little negro did what the officers of the Vestris failed to do. He took charge of boat Number 14 and not only saved the passengers, but occasionally jumped out to catch helpless passengers floating in the waters.

By the time the American Shipper picked up the boat he had saved twenty lives."

Rivalling the feat of Licorich was the rescue work of the three colored seamen under the leadership of Joseph Elixier. Stories of survivors tell how this trio swam through the wreckage to the stricken vessel and wrenched from its davits a lifeboat. They manned this boat and rowed through the floating debris, picking up passengers. The boat had no rudder and it was difficult to steer on the high waves, but the seamen stuck to their post until picked up by a rescue ship.

Licorich and his fellow heroes were reluctant to discuss their deeds and assumed the attitude that "we only did our duty."

NEW YORK TIMES

WALKER WELCOMES LICORISH IN CITY HALL

Mayor Stresses Tolerance in Greeting Negro Hero—Straus to Give Seaman a Medal.

Lionel Licorish, Barbados negro quartermaster of the Vestris, who rescued twenty persons after the ship foundered, was guest of honor at a reception at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. After being praised by Mayor Walker, United States Attorney Tuttle, Nathan Straus and James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Licorish said in a brief address that his actions had been prompted by a sense of duty.

Members of the clergy and negro residents of the city attended the reception. Throughout, until he finished his own speech, Licorish's demeanor was modest and grave. As he closed his remarks with a boyish declaration that "the Americans treat me so nice that I hope I never get out of sight of them," he laughed quickly. The roomful of people applauded vigorously and laughed in response.

Mayor Walker dwelt on tolerance in his address, saying at one point:

"When you left that ship and reached out your hands to save someone else's life, it is fair and reasonable to suppose that no one asked you what race you belonged to—no one asked you where you were born, and no one was interested in your color. They were mighty glad to have your arms around them, and they were mighty glad to accept the assistance you brought them."

"That was all right out there in the raging waters. That was fine when the ship was going down. But I am rather inclined to believe that if we did a little more, while the ship was sailing safely, along the same line, if we had the same willingness to accept assistance and the same absence of discrimination, even this would be a greater country than it is today."

Mr. Straus said that as a young man "the ambition of my life was to save one life—if I could save one life I would be a hero; and I was more anxious to see this boy here than almost any other person on the face of the earth, because of what he did."

Mr. Tuttle referred to tales of valor by negro members of the Vestris crew, brought out in the investigation he is conducting. Mr. Johnson declared that Licorish's feat demonstrated that "courage knows no limitation of race, creed and color."

Mr. Straus, who started a fund for Licorish with a check for \$250, announced yesterday that he was having a gold medal struck off for the young negro.

Yesterday Mr. Straus turned over checks totaling \$302 to THE TIMES for Licorish. Besides his own contribution, these included \$10 from Miss Melrose A. Day, \$25 from Mrs. Emil Heller, \$10 from Miss Elizabeth Bellairs, \$5 from Mrs. Charles Hendricks, \$1 each from Mrs. Jay C. Cook and Mrs. Ned Greene.

With the \$412 already received by THE TIMES, this brings the total receipts to date to \$714. Through the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of America, this will be placed to the account of Licorish.

POST

21. Talm Beach, Fla.
NOV 24 1928
LIONEL LICORISH—HERO

The stories that surviving passengers of the steamer Vestris have told about the conduct of officers and crew of that ship have been rather ugly. There have been charges of inefficiency, stupidity and downright cowardice. But there is one sailor whom all unite in praising—a West Indian negro with the incredible name of Lionel Licorish.

Here's what he did. Catapulted into the water, he swam to an empty, drifting lifeboat. Then he swam

off and picked up a couple of floating oars. Then he started saving lives. Between 15 and 20 times he jumped into the water to bring some drowning person to safety. He filled his boat and saw to it that everyone in it was rescued.

Among the names of the heroes of the sea, we suggest that room be made for the name of this obscure heroic negro—Lionel Licorish.

BLADE

TOLEDO, OHIO

NOV 17 1928

Licorice

IN VIVID contrast with the sordid stories of cowardice and inefficiency and failure told in connection with the wreck of the Vestris, are the well authenticated reports of the competency and courage of Lionel Licorice, Negro sailor and native of Barbados island.

Barbados, a British possession, is one of the world's most densely populated places. A very large proportion—ninety per cent perhaps—of the inhabitants are of the Negro race. They are poor, but gentle and courteous and brave. They are unexcelled as swimmers and oarsmen and sailors of small boats. They man the sailing vessels which bring meager fuel supply from other islands. They go out in frail shells to catch flying fish. In row boats they meet incoming liners and dive deep for coins cast from the decks, seldom failing to recover the money. For small compensation they transport travelers from anchored ships to shore.

Lionel Licorice, of this race of watermen, took charge of one floundering life boat and

dived several times from it into a malevolent sea to retrieve lost oars and rescue persons floating on wreckage or life belts.

He saved twenty lives.

In that four-word statement of fact is the most eloquent tribute to Licorice, well named Lionel.

Five More Gifts for Licorish.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for Lionel Licorish: Sylvain Goy, \$10; Ladwin Laurier, \$5; Charles G. McKendrick, \$5; R. Slote, \$25, and Philip J. Syms, \$2. The money was forwarded to Licorish's account in care of the Bank of America.

Negro Who Saved 22-May Be Honored

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP)—A proposal was advanced today by Rep. Weller, Democrat, New York, to award the Congressional medal of honor to Lionel Licorish, negro, who was credited with the saving of 22 lives in the sinking of the steamship Vestris.

Weller said some persons had attempted to minimize Licorish's act, but he held there was no doubt that he saved numerous lives following the sinking of the ship.

ASK CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR VESTRIS HERO, LICORISH

Democratic Senator Of New York Introduces Bill In The House

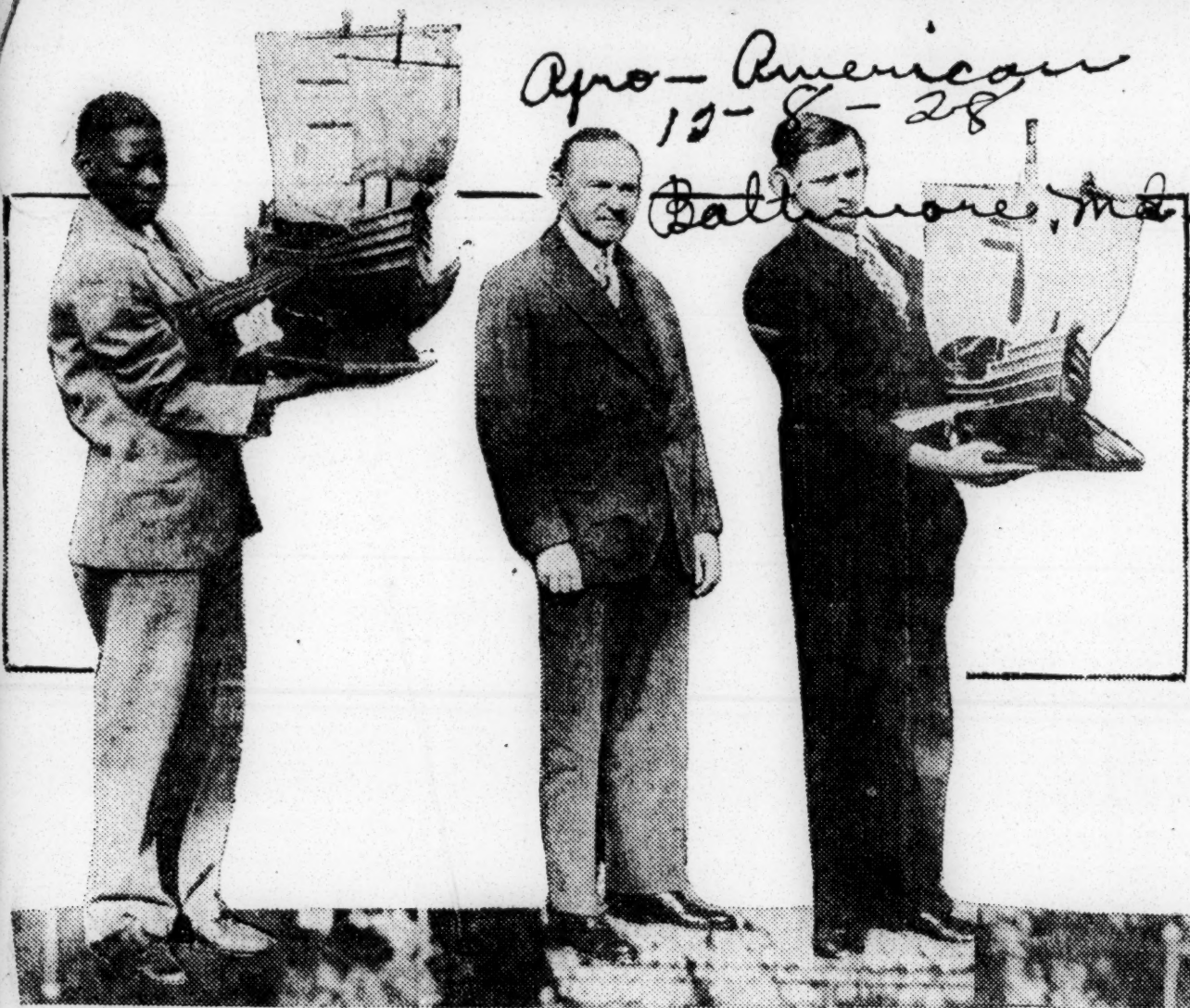
Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—On the opening day of the second session of the seventy-ninth Congress, Representative Royal H. Weller, Democrat, New York, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow a gold medal of honor, of such design as he may approve, upon Quartermaster Lionel Licorish of the steamship Vestris. The bill was referred to House committee on the library.

Quartermaster Licorish was the hero of the Vestris sea tragedy. He climbed into a lifeboat containing an injured fireman and no oars. He braved the shark-infested seas to swim to a cap-sized boat for oars. He then rowed back and forth through the wreckage for hours until he had picked up all the survivors he could find. Sixteen was his own count of those he saved; others said twenty.

'Their Models Won

*Apr - American
12-8-28
Baltimore, Md.*



Arthur Davis (right) and Marion Newell, white (left) shown here with President Coolidge with the ship models which were awarded the prizes for being the best designs to be used on 1928 Christmas seals. The contest was conducted by the National Tuberculosis Association.

NEW YORK

GRAPHIC

NOV 20 1928

Vestris Negro Hero Forswears Call of the Sea for Stage Urge

Lionel Licorish, 24-year-old negro quartermaster of the Vestris, who saved sixteen lives in the disaster is through with the sea.

"No, sir," he says. "No more sea for me. I don't know yet what I'll do, but I've had enough of leaky ships."

Licorish tells a modest story of his part in the rescue. Standing 5 feet and 5 inches, and weighing less than 140 pounds, this Barbados negro doesn't look the part of the conventional lifesaver.

Despite frequent dives after some



Lionel Licorish

hapless voyager, Lionel's pocket searchlight continued to work, and with it, during the darkness of that night adrift on the Atlantic in a leaky lifeboat, he signaled to the American Shipper, which answered the Vestris' S O S. The rescue ship saved Licorish and the other survivors in the lifeboat.

Licorish is appearing this week at the Hippodrome Theater, relating his experience. He says he hopes to remain on the stage.

NOMINATIONS FOR SPINGARN MEDAL ARE INVITED

New York, Dec. 12—Nominations for the Spingarn Medal, which is to be presented in Cleveland next June at the 20th Anniversary Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are now being invited.

All nominations should state clearly the achievement or career on the basis of which the nomination is made and should be accompanied by a brief biography of the nominee. This matter should be sent to the chairman of the Award Committee, Bishop John Hurst, in care of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The medal is awarded for the most distinguished achievement in any honorable field of human endeavor during the past year or years by an American citizen of African descent.

The Wreck of the Vestris

THE SINKING OF THE VESTRIS was the worst maritime disaster, in time of peace, since the Titanic crashed to its doom on an iceberg. In neither case could the elements of nature be blamed. The Titanic was a sacrifice to the human mania for speed at all costs; the Vestris was destroyed by the human elements of greed, parsimony, carelessness and procrastination.

IT MAY SEEM UNGRACIOUS to condemn the reports of the overwrought sufferers, many of whom had seen their nearest and dearest swept to death by the sea or torn by sharks. But when they, even in their anguish, cannot forget their prejudices, when they cannot forego a chance to discredit others because of their race, they deserve censure. They deserve it all the more because members of that race worked like heroes to save them from death.

IN THE FIRST DETAILED ACCOUNTS of the disaster the Negro sailors were accused of panic and cowardice. If a Negro jumped into a lifeboat before a woman it was plainly said that he was a Negro; but if a Negro dived time after time into the sea to save the lives of helpless passengers it was merely said that he was a sailor. A ship officer was accused of lying in a lifeboat and refusing to take in drowning women, but nothing was said about his being white. It was two days before the heroic deeds of Lionel Licorish and other Negro sailors were brought to public notice.

THE PLIGHT of the passengers was terrible, but what of the Negro stokers? Buried in the dark, flooded bowels of the ship, reeling around in water up to their waists, half stifled in the steam-thickened air, tying ropes around their bodies to keep in line, with coal tumbling about their heads, the wild sea lunging in upon them, and the boilers apt to burst any moment and blast them to kingdom come—in the face of it all they stood to their job, passing the coal and feeding the fire till tons of water reared up and hissed it out. No orders had come from above; the men were forgotten, were left to be drowned like rats. With a last slim chance for life, they made a desperate dash up stair after stair to the deck. If they found an empty lifeboat and launched it, who can blame them?

D. C. Teacher a Phi Beta Kappa.

Miss Otella Cromwell, head of the department of English and history in the high schools divisions 10-13, has been elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Fraternity at Smith College, according to word received here last week. Miss Cromwell, who was graduated from Smith, holds a master of arts degree from Columbia University and a degree of doctor of philosophy from the Graduate School of Yale University.

HOWARD ALUMNA
IS MADE DIETICIAN
BY RED CROSS BODY

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(ANP)—Mrs. Frances Carpenter McShann, dietician at Tuskegee Institute, has recently been appointed American National Red Cross dietician. She is the first colored woman to receive official registration and food selection to Red Cross units. The Red Cross grants a certificate for this work.

Mrs. McShann is a graduate of Howard University and formerly served as a dietician at Freedman's Hospital.

Dr. Dillard and Julius Rosenwald To Receive Harmon Awards In Race Relations Division For Work Done Only Division Open To White and Colored Peo- ple Gives Regular Award To Jeanes Fund Head, With Special Award To Rosenwald

Announcement of the Harmon Foundation award in race relations, which was not made public at time of the regular awards, discloses that the main award of \$500 and a gold medal goes to James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., president of the Jeanes Fund and of the John F. Slater Fund, both devoted to educational work among Negroes.

A supplemental award of a gold medal is made to Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, chairman board of directors, Sears-Roebuck Co., who has given largely of his money to improving rural school facilities for Negroes and to extension of the colored Y. M. C. A. work.

The field of race relations is the only division of the Harmon awards which is open to either white or colored people. Last year the award was made to Dr. Will W. Alexander of the Interracial Commission, Atlanta.

Make Awards In Washington. The presentations will be made on February 22 at the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., at 2.30 p. m., with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Interracial Committee of public funds and funds raised by Washington, in charge of arrangements. The awards committee was composed of Bishop R. E. Jones of the M. E. Church; Dr. Alma Taylor of the Social Service Commission, Disciples of Christ; Dr. W. C. Jackson, president North Carolina College for Women; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal

S. E. University Names Negro Student as Coach

Los Angeles, Calif.—Lloyd Griffith, one of the few Negro students at Southeastern University, has been assistant debating coach. He received much of his training from the University of Southern California. Mr. Griffith is the son of Rev. L. L. Griffith of the Second Baptist Church.

Shaw University Teacher Warmly Defends His Attitude in Matter

Feeling that the host of friends of Dr. Brawley would like to hear from him relative to the much discussed Harmon award, we called upon him for a statement, which we herewith submit:

Statement by Benjamin Brawley With Reference to His Rejection of the Harmon Second Award in Education.

First of all, let us be clear about a matter of simple fact. The letter informing me that the second award in education had been given to me by the Harmon Foundation came to me on Saturday, January 7. In the course of the afternoon I wired that I declined the award. At the time I knew no other recipient; the full list was not published until Monday morning. So nothing personal entered into my decision. Later on I realized that even the Harmon award were not altogether free from personal influence or a biased estimate; and then I was doubly glad that I decided as I did.

In the discussion that followed my refusal of the award it was said in some quarters that I was prompted by a spirit of egotism. I am sorry that such was the impression; but of course whenever a man makes his own decisions and acts upon them there are some people who will misunderstand him. As a matter of fact there were

some very clear points of principle involved, and I did not feel that I could accept the award without justifying my work for twenty years as a teacher.

First, there was the matter of liberty of action, or I might say of freedom of conscience. We glorify this in the schools; why should we not carry our teaching into life? There was no reason why I should feel forced to accept a Harmon award. If I did not deem it best, if I did not feel that it was right that I should accept, I certainly had the right to refuse. Jesus Christ, I have learned, taught us independence in thinking and acting.

Another matter has to do with one's ideal of excellence. "Follow the Gleam" is one of the mottoes in our schools, and very recently I have been reading in a class what Arnold had to say about culture as the study of perfection. This point, however, has been handled by a former student of mine in words upon which I cannot improve. Said he in writing to a paper that had criticized my position: "For a man striving to attain the ideal of perfection in his field to be branded, or to allow himself to be branded, with any other aim than perfection, causes him to lose his keel, his horizon, and all those things he preaches and teaches. Life is not a matter of dollars and cents, nor the acceptance or acquisition of one hundred dollar prizes because we can press them into use; it should rather be a struggle to attain and maintain the highest degree of perfection in whatever line of endeavor one pursues."

Those are the main things. I will not deny, however, that there were one or two other things that were not exactly germane to the subject, but that nevertheless were in the background of my thinking and to some extent influenced my decision. One is the whole basis on which prizes and awards have been given in recent years. In literature especially there has been undue emphasis on the hectic and sensational; and the same may be said of music. I have said also that at the time of my refusal I did not know who it was who received the first award in educa-

tion. It develops that the man was one whom I have known for years and whose work I have followed with interest and pride. That work, however, was in administration; and the second award was given for teaching and authorship. Here are very distinct fields of education, and one might well ask just why one should be given precedence over the other. Committees might do well to consider such things.

Finally, I will deal with something that has just been suggested. I am not at all satisfied with the position of the teacher in American schools and colleges. We have in our country today a great deal of machinery for education; and when we meet we have a great deal to say about endowments and curricula, about buildings and salaries, and the length of school terms. Very seldom do we hear about what goes on in the classroom, or about what influences surround the individual student. Men who spend a little time in an office and a great deal of time traveling are known as distinguished educators, while the teacher who does the actual work from day to day receives much less recognition and much less pay, no matter how efficient he may be. I suggest that our whole attitude toward the profession of the teacher is in need of radical revision.

Teacher Awarded \$1000 Fellowship

Miss E. C. Harris, Washing- ton Educator, Will Study In Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The coveted traveling fellowship of \$1,000 given by the national organization of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority has been awarded to a Washington educator.

Miss Ethel C. Harris, head of the department of mathematics in the high schools of division 10-13 was awarded the sorority fellowship at the annual meeting of the body at Cleveland, O., two weeks ago. Miss Harris will study in Germany next year.

MEDALS AND CASH GIVEN CANDIDATES

Feb. 12 Set as Date for
Presentation

(Photo on Picture Page)

New York, Jan. 13.—Recognition of creative work by members of the Race through awards of \$4,000, accompanied by gold and bronze medals, was announced by the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau St., this city, today, for 16 men and women.

This is the second year of the Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among our Race, which are directed by the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Achievement in fine arts, business, including industry; education, science including invention, and religious service, was cited with two awards in each field—a first of \$400 and a gold medal and a second of \$100 with a bronze medal. As no award in music was given last year, because of the nature of the material entered, the sum available was carried over and two awards of \$400 each and two of \$100 each with accompanying medals were granted this year.

Decision as to the persons to receive awards were made in each field by a jury of five men, all of whom were persons of recognized standing in the type of work they were invited to consider. The successful candidates will be formally presented with the awards in public ceremonies to be held in their home cities on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

Purpose of Awards

The awards, which are being carried on over a five-year trial period, are not intended to develop a contest or competition for prizes. "They are designed to give stimulus to creative work through recognition of achievement of national significance," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission. "It is hoped by Mr. Harmon to bring about a better economic development of the Race through weighing of his accomplishments on a scale with the best that has been done. Only those whose work is believed to be of national significance have been named by the judges. It is thought that recognition by award will have a stimulative effect; that those cited will be encouraged to further achievement and others given an incentive to strive for

accomplishments of a high character. "The series of awards also includes one for race relations of \$500 with a gold medal. This was open to either white or Race entrants but, as previously announced, the recipient will not be named until the latter part of January.

"As an outgrowth of the awards in fine arts the Harmon foundation, in co-operation with the commission or the church and race relations, is sponsoring an exhibit of the fine art productions of Negroes in the United States. This will be held at International house, 500 Riverside Drive, New York city, from Jan. 6 to 15 inclusive. The entries for the fine arts awards

last year were so satisfactory and attracted such favorable comment that it was believed an exhibition might bring about greater interest in the capabilities of Negroes in this field."

Develops Research

James A. Parsons, Jr., 27, chief chemist and metallurgist of the Duriron company of Dayton, Ohio, was given the first award in science for special research in a bronze medal, his discovery on corrosion testing and his development in duriron. Through the interest of his present employer, in whose family his father served as butler, he was able to attend and graduate from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute of Troy, N. Y., where he specialized in electro chemistry and electro metallurgy. He has developed a research staff of five or six experts employed by the Duriron company. The judges made no decision for the second award.

Laura Wheeler Waring, a teacher of art at Cheyney State Normal school, Cheyney, Pa., was accorded the first award in fine arts for a group of paintings. Special mention was made of the portrait of an old Race woman entitled, "Anna Washington Derry." Mrs. Waring was educated in Brooklyn and studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. While there she was granted a scholarship for European study, where she spent two years. J. W. Hardwick, 36, of Indianapolis, Ind., received the second award in fine arts for a group of portrait studies.

A special award, consisting of a gold medal, was given William Edouard Scott, 43, of Chicago, Ill., who, because of the finished and excellent character of his paintings and the recognition already received, was considered by the judges to be outside the purpose of the awards but deserving of distinction. Honorable mention was made of the work of Malvin Gray Johnson, Aaron Douglas and James L. Allen, all of New York, N. Y.; Hilary Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles, Calif., and A. R. Freelon of Philadelphia, Pa.

Musician Recognized

One of the \$400 and gold medal awards in music was granted to R. Nathaniel Dett, 45, musical director at Hampton Institute, Va., for his vocal and instrumental compositions. Some of his other well-known productions are "Magnolia Suite," "In the Bottoms Suite," "Listen to the Lambs," and other compositions based upon folk songs. The recipient of the other award of \$400 and gold medal was Clarence C. White, 47, director of Music, West Virginia Collegiate institute, Institute, W. Va., for his work as a violinist and a composer. This year he has edited and arranged a collection of spirituals. Mr. White's

compositions have been programed by Kreisler, Spauldin and others. He received his training at Oberlin conservatory and studied in Europe under the direction of Zacharewitsch and the late Coleridge-Taylor. E. H. Margetson, 36, organist of the Chapel of Crucifixion, New York, received one of the awards of \$100 and bronze medal for his vocal and instrumental compositions. The other \$100 and bronze medal award goes to William G. Still, 32, of New York for his work in composing orchestrations for symphonies and for both instruments and voices. "From the Black Belt," his foremost current production, was presented by the Little Symphony orchestra last March. J. Harold Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., was given honorable mention in music.

The first award in religion was according William N. DeBerry, 57, pastor of St. John's Congregational church, Springfield, Mass., in recognition of his development of a model church as an outstanding example of what the church may mean in group and community service. The Right Rev. R. E. Jones, 52, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, New Orleans, was given the second award for his work in organizing and furthering an educational, social and religious center of his area and conspicuous work as a religious editor. Honorable mention was made of the work of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga., and Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore, Md.

Educator Honored

In education John W. Davis, 39, president of West Virginia Collegiate institute, Institute, W. Va., received the first award for his success in building up a land grant college from a secondary school to an institution acknowledged as having college standing. One of its features is its full Race faculty. It is the first institution of its kind to be accepted as a member of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The second award in education goes to Benjamin Brawley, 45, professor in Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C., for his work as a teacher of English, his publications on Race life and on English literature, several of which are now being used as textbooks for his critical and technical articles. Honorable mention is made of the work of Thomas N. Campbell and Clinton J. Calloway, both of Tuskege institute, Alabama; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Althea Edmiston, Nashville, Tenn., missionary in Luebo, Congo, West Africa.

Anthony Overton, 62, Chicago, Ill., was given first award in business for his success in organizing and developing the Douglas National bank of Chicago, the Overton Hygienic Manufacturing company, and the Victory Life Insurance company. He is president of all three companies. The second award in business goes to William G. Pearson, 68, for his success in organizing the only fire insurance company and the only bonding company operated by his Race. He is president of the Bankers Fire Insurance company, the Southern Fidelity and Surety company, and the Peoples Building and Loan association. Honorable mention was made of Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Louis C. Bulloch of Cranford, N. J.; Orlando S. Waits, Palmyra, N. J., and P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.

Meritorious Literature

James Weldon Johnson, 56, of New York, was granted first award in literature for his book of poems, "God's Trombones," based upon the imaginative creations of the old-time preachers. The second award of \$100 with bronze medal was granted to Eric Walrond, 29, New York, for his book of original stories, entitled "Tropic Death." Honorable mention goes to Georgia Douglas Johnson and Alain Locke of Washington, D. C.; Benjamin G. Brawley, Raleigh, N. C., and Arthur Huff Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa. The judges expressed themselves as finding other candidates who deserve mention whose work will improve as years pass.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 9 1928

HARMON PRIZES GO TO SIXTEEN NEGROES

Awards in Letters, Education,
Religion, Business and Music
Are Announced.

TEACHER DECLINES HONOR

Raleigh (N. C.) Winner of Second
Prize in Education Says He Has
Done "First-Class Work."

Creative work by American negroes is being recognized today by the Harmon Foundation through sixteen awards totaling \$3,900 and accompanied by gold and bronze medals. It is the second year of the Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes under the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Besides work in fine arts, in which the names of the winners were announced a week ago, negro achievements in literature, education, business and religious service are recognized with two awards in each classification—the first of \$400 and a gold medal, the second of \$100 and a bronze medal. In music, where no award was made last year, two 1927 awards of \$400 and two of \$100 were made.

In literature, James Weldon Johnson of New York wins the first award for his book of poems, "God's Trombones"; second prize goes to Eric D. Walrond, also of New York, for his book of original stories called "Tropic Death."

In science, the first award goes to a twenty-seven-year-old chemist, James A. Parsons, a metallurgist of the Dur Iron Company, Dayton, Ohio, for his special research in aluminum bronze, his discoveries on corrosion testing and his develop-

ments in duriron. There is no second award.

In music, one of the \$400 awards goes to R. Nathaniel Dett, musical director at Hampton Institute, for his vocal and instrumental compositions; the other to Clarence C. White, director of music, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, for his work as a composer. The two \$100 gifts were won by E. H. Margetson, organist of the Chapel of the Crucifixion, New York, and William G. Still of New York, a composer of orchestrations for symphonies.

The first religious service award goes to William N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.; the second to the

Rev. R. E. Jones, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Orleans.

John W. Davis, President of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, receives the first award in education and Benjamin G. Brawley, professor in Shaw University, Raleigh, wins the second.

In business, Anthony Overton of Chicago wins the first award for his success in organizing and developing the Douglas National Bank, the Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company and the Victory Life Insurance Company. The second award goes to William G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., for success in organizing a bonding and fire insurance company.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 (P).—Advised that a second prize of \$100 and a bronze medal had been awarded to him by the Harmon Foundation of New York, Benjamin G. Brawley, negro school teacher of Raleigh, said tonight he would decline the award. "I have declined it," Brawley said, "For all my life I have done strictly first class work and I am not willing to accept anything that looks like an award for the second order of merit."

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Hattiesburg, Miss., American

MAR 2 1928

HEROIC NEGRO FARMER IS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN PREVENTING WRECK

(By Associated Press)

MEMPHIS, Mar. 2.—The name of Edwin Daniels, a negro farmer of Red Banks, Miss., was carried today to executives of the St. Louis-San Francisco railway at St. Louis as a hero, and a letter from Superintendent R. B. Butler of Memphis went forward to Daniels, expressing gratitude for his action in averting a train wreck.

Waving a red scarf, hastily snatched from the top of a bureau in his cabin home, the negro raced down the track near Red Banks yesterday in the path of the Memphis and Birmingham local train. When the train ground to a halt, the negro explained, "Cap'n, the railroad done broke in two." Investigation disclosed a broken rail.

Close behind the local the fast Kansas City-Florida special was thundering. The local conductor dispatched the brakeman back and the special was flagged.

Daniels' children, en route to school, noticed the broken rail and told their father. The only thing available of a red color was the bureau cover, and with this Daniels raced to prevent a wreck.

Jackson, Miss., Ledger

MAR 2 1928

Mississippi Neg.

Greeted As A Hero

MEMPHIS, March 1.—(AP)—The name of Edwin Daniels, negro farmer of Red Banks, was certified today to executives of the Frisco railway at St. Louis, as a hero, and a letter from Superintendent Butler of Memphis, went forward to Daniels expressing gratitude for his action in averting a train wreck.

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THURMAN HOST TO T. S. STRIBLING



WALLACE THURMAN, well known young writer, who is author of the play now in rehearsal called "Black Belt," was host, together with Countee Cullen and Harold Jackman, last week to T. S. Stribling, noted Southern white author of "Birthright" and "Teeftallow." Mr. Stribling is in New York from his native Tennessee to witness his play, "Rope," a lynching drama, at the Biltmore theater, which is based on and adapted from his novel, "Teeftallow." Thurman is "reader" for the book publishing firm of Boni & Liveright, which published Jessie Fauset's "There Is Confusion" some years ago. Thurman lives at 267 W. 136th street, New York.

BEN DAVIS' DAUGHTER WINS HONORS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Cambridge, Mass., March 25.—Miss Johnnie K. Davis, daughter of National Committeeman Benjamin Jefferson Davis, of Atlanta, has won a signal honor at Radcliffe College, where she is a member of the class of 1929. Announcement has been made at the institution that she is numbered among those students to receive a place of honor on the dean's list at this famous institution. Her name appears in group III which means that her academic grades for the first half year were among the highest to be received. Miss Davis, who is a resident of Eliot Hall at Radcliffe, has made herself a place in the life of the institution compared with that she enjoyed in her native Atlanta, where she was one of the city's most popular young women.

B. J. Davis, Jr., the editor's son, finishes Harvard Law School this year and has decided to practice in Chicago.

President's Son Hears Pickens at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 9.—When the chapel services were over, other students remarked how interested John Coolidge seemed to be in the remarks of William Pickens, who delivered morning chapel address, when he said: "History is chiefly racial and national propaganda—begging the pardon of the history teachers. Anybody can tell that the American Negro did not write the histories used in American schools. The best key to the interpretation of any history is to find out the fellow who wrote it and investigate the crowd to which he belongs. The rest is easy." 1-18-28

After chapel services, Mr. Pickens held one hour of informal discussion, with questions and answers with students and teachers in the college library. There are ten negro students in Amherst College. They report an absolutely square deal from the teachers and the administration, but naturally meet with some snobs among the students.

BEN DAVIS' DAUGHTER WINS HONORS

Cambridge, Mass., March 27.—(By A. N. P.)—Miss Johnnie K. Davis, daughter National Committeeman Benjamin Jefferson Davis, of Atlanta, has won a signal honor at Radcliffe College, where she is a member of the class of 1929. Announcement has been made at the institution that she is numbered among those students to receive a place of honor on the Dean's list at this famous institution. Her name appears in Group III which means that her academic grades for the first half year were among the highest to be received. Miss Davis, who is a resident of Eliot Hall at Radcliffe has made herself a place in the life of the institution compared with that she enjoyed in her native Atlanta, where she was one of the city's most popular young women.

B. J. Davis, Jr., the editor's son, finishes Harvard Law School this year and has decided to practice in Chicago.

BRYN MAWR CLASS IS LED BY RACE GIRL

Washington Miss Ranks 1st in Scholarship at Eastern College

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14.—Miss Enid A. Cook, the brilliant young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cook of this city, has won unusual distinction for herself at Bryn Mawr College. According to an announcement made by the dean of the college, Miss Cook is the only colored girl in the class composed of freshmen girls. She is said to be the first colored girl to enter Bryn Mawr as an undergraduate.

Miss Cook, who graduated from Dunbar High School in 1925, was the outstanding student among 400 Freshmen at Howard University last year.

SOUTHERNER GETS MEDAL FOR WORK TO ADVANCE NEGRO

Washington, March 18.—(United News.)—Medals for outstanding contribution toward improving relations between white and negro people in America were awarded here today to James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

Dr. Dillard received \$500 in addition to a gold medal, while Rosenwald received a special gold medal. The awards, known as the Harmon Foundation, were presented by U. S. Supreme Justice Harlan F. Stone.

Dillard, a southern white man 71 years of age, president of the Jeanes fund and the John F. Slater fund, has led the south to increase the number of country training schools for negroes from 10 to more than 300. He headed the university inter-racial commission in the south and was one of the founders of the commission on inter-racial cooperation.

Rosenwald, chairman of the board of directors of Sears, Roebuck & company, who is 65, has long been known for his gifts for negro Y. M. C. A. buildings in Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and other cities. Rosenwald's efforts for better school buildings for colored children in the rural south have resulted in definite cooperation between white and colored people and in changed attitudes toward negro groups generally, according to the jury of awards. On January 1, 1927, there had been completed 3,593 rural school buildings through Rosenwald's aid.

HARMON AWARDS TO BE PRESENTED HERE TUESDAY

A national meeting, under the auspices of the joint committee on Race Relations of the Inter-racial Committee, affiliated with the Washington Federation of Churches, will be held Sunday, March 18, at the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets, northwest.

At this meeting Harmon awards will be made to Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, Charlottesville, Va., and Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, for conspicuous service in promoting race relations. The Harmon Foundation of New York awards every year, through the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer-

ica, prizes for distinguished service during the previous year on the part of Negroes of American residence, male or female, in literature, music, fine arts, industry, science, education and religion. An eighth award in race relations is open to any person, white or colored, who has made an outstanding contribution toward improving the relations between the white and Negro people in America. This award for the year 1927 has been granted to Dr. Dillard; with a special medal for conspicuous service to Mr. Rosenwald.

The address of presentation will be made by Justice Harlan F. Stone, of the United States Supreme Court, and an address of appreciation will be made by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Interracial Committee, will preside. The Howard Glee Club will sing.

WINS PASTEUR MEDAL AWARD

Coveted Harvard University Medal Goes to a Brilliant Washington Youth

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 14.—Announcement was made Friday at the Dunbar Institute that Robert C. Weaver, graduate of Dunbar High School, 1925, and a member of the junior class at Harvard University, had been awarded the Pasteur medal. This medal is awarded annually to the best speaker on a subject drawn from contemporary French politics. The question discussed was "Resolved, That the United States Adopt Foreign Minister Briand's Treaty Ending War Between France and the United States."

Weaver is a member of the university team which defeated Williams College recently, thus winning its fourth victory of the season and thereby gaining first rank in the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League.

Weaver is the first Negro to be on a Harvard University debating team in 25 years.

Howard U. Instructor Gets Award in Architectural Contest

Bilyard Robert Robinson, instructor in architecture at Howard University, has been awarded a bronze medal for successful competition in a series of 12 monthly contests in minor architectural problems conducted by Architecture, a professional magazine.

Mr. Robinson won first, second and fourth prize in the contests.

Mr. Robinson ranked third, a gold medal being given to Anthony Thormin of Cleveland, Ohio, who ranked first, and a silver medal to Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, who was rated second.

K. U. Column

By MARIE ROSS

The colored students here at the University of Kansas are not only proud of the election of Miss Georgia A. Caldwell to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity, last week, but are deeply pleased with her success as an all-around student. During her four years here she has been an inspirational factor both to students in and out of the university. She represents those seniors of the college who have made the highest scholastic showing. Saturday night, March 31, Delta chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority is presenting "Pirate Lady," a musical comedy in three acts, at the Ophium Theatre, Eleventh and Mass streets, here. It is promised to be well worth a trip to Lawrence. The synopsis:— Mrs. Greenwall Farthingdale, an ambitious mother, gives a reception for Sir Richard Gregory, a duke from Devonshire, England, who is visiting his friend, Reginald Harrington in New York City, his Oxford chum. Mrs. Farthingdale and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Matilda Sneezebough, a lady bred and born, hope to make a match for Madge Gwendolyn, the daughter and a real modern. But Madge has ideas of her own about a husband and her ideas do not include dukes. She likes regular fellows. So Madge gets her friends, Millicent O'Neil, to invite a party down to her home at Pirate's Cove, Long Island. What Madge does at Pirate's Cove, an evening at the Pirate's Cove night club make "His Pirate Lady", in truth the latest musical comedy. There will be new songs, new dances and new ideas. The music arrangement is by Ruth Gillum, directed and staged by Lillian Webster and Hazel Browne. "His Pirate Lady" was written by Antoinette Westmoreland. Part of the cast of the musical comedy: "Mrs. Greenwall Farthingdale" a social climber and ambitious mother. Zatella Turner; "Mrs. Matilda Sneezebough" a lady bred and born, Florence Webster; "Madge Gwendolyn Farthingdale," the daughter and a modern, Etta G. Moten; "Dolores Donaway," Antoinette Jackson; "Sir Richard Gregory", Herbert Duckett; "Jack Vancouver," an engineer in South America, Casey Quinton; "Millicent O'Neil," hostess at Pirate's Cove, Willa Pullum; "Susie O'Neil," a college "fresh," Gladys Porter. Mu chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity announces the initiation of U. Grant Plummer of Kansas City and J. Henderson Rhodes of St. Louis. Both the

new members have entered the organization with the determination of making good. This organization was founded March 27, 1920. In commemoration of this day the Kappas are giving their annual Founder's Day party on Friday, March 30. Kappa men and their sweethearts from the entire Western Province are expected to attend. The Polemarch, Harry Browne, reports that this affair is expected to be the grandest in the history of the chapter. The Kappas were favored with the presence of Attorney DeFrance Williams of Leavenworth at their initiation Saturday night. Several of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity men were seen last week on the first day of spring cleaning and raking off their back yard.

Mississippi River Hero Receives Late Gift

Memphis, Tenn., March 30.—A lone dollar bill mailed anonymously from Philadelphia, Pa., was received by former Kappa Alpha Psi member, Saturday as a gift to Tom Lee, boatman, who in 1925 rescued 22 persons when the steamship "Norman" sank in the Mississippi river with a loss of 22 lives. After his heroic rescue, Lee received contributions totaling \$49,000 as a reward. He is now employed as a Memphis street cleaner.

TALLAHASSEE FLA.

MAR 8 1928

NEGRO WILL GET ME AS REWARD FOR HERO ROLE

Memphis, Tenn., March 8.—Edwin Daniels, Red Banks, Miss., negro farmer, is a real hero.

Daniels' name was carried over the Frisco wire service today and laid before President M. Kurnsis, who will remunerate the negro.

Daniels prevented a serious train wreck, in fact a wreck which might have cost many lives.

Flagging down the Memphis to Birmingham passenger train, Daniels told his story to the train crew. His children had discovered a broken rail on the way to school and returned home to tell him.

Unable to find anything to flag the train with, Daniels seized a red scarf from around his daughter's neck, rushed to the tracks and flagged down the train, which was coming at full speed down the rails.

The train crew investigated and

flagged down two other trains, which were close behind.

The rail was repaired a few hours later.

RETURNS FROM CAPITAL



DR. JULIAN H. LEWIS, assistant professor of Pathology, University of Chicago, has just returned from Washington, D. C., where he delivered an address at the dedication of the new medical school building at Howard University. Leaving the nation's capital, Dr. Lewis spent a few days in New York in the interest of Victory Life Insurance Company, of which he is a medical director.

Two Negro Students Attain High Honors At Rutgers College

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity at Rutgers College has honored two Negro members of the senior class by electing them members of this organization. The only other Negro student so honored here was Paul Robinson of the class of 1919.

The two new members of this fraternity are Rueben McDaniel and Weaver Howard, both of whom have maintained high academic standard and are popular with all members of the student body.

MRS. STEWARD WINS PRIZE

Mrs. A. R. Stewart of the Department of Women's Industries has been declared among the winners in the \$50,000 cash prize competition conducted by the laundry owners of the United States and Canada, according to information received here from contest headquarters at Indianapolis.

Selection was made from among the 1,044,372 letters entered in the competition from practically every civilized country on the face of the globe. The subject was: "Why the Laundry should do my Washing." With the honor accorded goes an award.

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

BRAVE SHARK FILLED SEA TO SAVE WOMAN

Colored Seaman With White
Officer, Make Daring Res-
cue Of Wealthy Ga. Jud-
ge's wife

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—A tale of the heroism of a colored seaman and a white ship officer was related by passengers of the Anchor liner California upon the arrival of the ship in port here Wednesday after a five weeks' cruise of the West Indies. The 416 persons were on the ocean liner were all free in their praise of Charles Fox, the seaman, and G. Green, the officer, for having daringly risked their lives in turbulent shark-infested waters to rescue a wealthy woman passenger who fell overboard.

Receive Rewards.

The two men who participated in the rescue of the woman, who is Mrs. L. Z. Rosser, wife of the chief judge of the Municipal Court of Atlanta, Ga., will receive engraved watches from Mrs. Rosser and \$150 each from a fund raised by the passengers.

An account of the rescue was given by a passenger who witnessed it as follows:

Thrown Overboard.

Mrs. Rosser was returning to the S. S. California on the tender Corona Saturday at dusk after a visit to the shore of Hamilton, Bermuda. The woman, who could not swim, was thrown overboard into the shark-filled waters of Grassy Bay when the Corona was tossed violently by an 80-foot wave.

Immediately the cry went up "man overboard." A brave white seaman leaped into the water to get the woman and managed to pull her up to the ship but she was lost again in the rough waters when many willing hands extended to pull her aboard failed to catch her extended arm.

Display Bravery.

Several life boats were put out and volunteers therein attempted to locate the woman. It was dark and they could see little and their boats struck treacherous reefs.

The Corona still was searching for

the missing woman when Fox, a deckhand on the Corona and Green, pilot, volunteered to make a search in a small rowboat. Onlookers believed their attempt, in such a heavy sea would be suicidal. But the two men would not be dissuaded, and they were lowered in the frail rowboat.

Presently, by what they declared was "sheer luck," they sighted something white floating on the waves. They made for it and in a few minutes caught up with Mrs. Rosser, with her white summer coat still on, and the rescue, which had almost claimed the lives of nineteen others, was accomplished.

"The men who made that rescue remind me of Lindbergh," an officer of the California stated. They are of the same calm heroic type and they deserve a lot of praise. As for Mrs. Rosser she was still conscious despite her fight in the seas. The little boat was sipping water rapidly and Mrs. Rosser gave the men her hat so that they could use it to bail the water out. After the woman was taken aboard the Corona, no further efforts were made to reach the California. The boat made a hurried return to the shore and Mrs. Rosser was rushed to a Hamilton hospital. She is reported recuperating speedily. Neither Fox or Green suffered any ill-effects from their experience.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLORED SCOUT, 16, GETS GOLD MEDAL

Cyprian Haithman Wins
Bravery Award—Francis
Wayland to Get Another.

Cyprian Haithman, 16-year-old colored Boy Scout of 234 Thirteenth street southeast, a member of Sea Scout Troop 590, who was cited for bravery during the tornado in Southeast Washington last November, was honored last night at Dunbar High School, when he received the first gold medal ever presented by the National Court to a local Scout.

Eagle Scout Francis W. Wayland, 15, of Lyon Village, Va., and a member of the Y. M. C. A. troop, will be similarly honored tomorrow night at Central High School as a part of the celebration of the eighteenth birthday of the Boy Scouts of America.

Haithman received the award for liberating Mrs. Rosa Thomas, a colored woman, and her three children from their demolished home during the tornado. He was forced to remove debris to gain entrance to the house, where he found Mrs. Thomas held fast by timbers. After taking her and one child to safety, he learned that two more children were in the house. He re-entered the house and carried them to safety.

Wayland was a student at Randolph-Macon Academy last month when fire ravaged the dormitory in which he was living. He successfully engineered the escape of his two room mates and then jumped from a window as the walls fell. He is temporarily crippled as the result of injuries received in the leap. An interesting program has been arranged for tomorrow night at Central High School. All troops in the District and several from nearby towns in Maryland and Virginia will present exhibitions of Scout work. Numerous merit badge awards will be made. Music will be presented by the United States Marine Band Orchestra, directed by Henry P. Stephan.

W. E. Longfellow of the American National Red Cross wrote the four pageants to be presented. He is also directing their presentation.

The pageant committee includes: Scout Commissioner Barry Mohun, Scout Executive Linn C. Drake, C. G. Schlaefli, G. M. Foote, Vernon Bailey, Maj. Stanley L. Wolfe, Dr. T. P. Murphy, William A. Van Doren, E. C. Hartung, Dr. Paul Bartsch, Charles M. Marsh, William B. Marshall, F. E. Matthes, Dr. Walter H. Merrill, Fred Pearce, George H. Parker, Capt. J. J. Staley, R. H. Sargent, Maj. Lester G. Wilson, Charles A. Bell, J. W. Talley, J. P. Hovey and Howard L. Webster.

NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

GORDON PRAISES WORK OF THE NEGRO

Says That People Know Little of
the Present Negro, More
About Servile Negro.

Characterizing him as a "maker of music for all the world" Douglas Gordon, of Norfolk, in a stirring

meeting in Ogden Hall presented R. Nathaniel Dett doctor of music and director of the school of music at Hampton Institute with the Harmon Award of \$400 and a gold medal for creative achievement in music. Mr. Gordon indicated the changing attitude toward the negro of the intelligent younger people of the South through stories of his own contacts as music critic and editor. He said, "I am young enough to know that we have changed. I am young enough to know that most of the white people in Virginia and here in the South generally know almost nothing of the vast problem with which we of the South are supposed to be most familiar. In Richmond not long ago I heard a white man say, 'Why don't the people of the North let us alone. We are the only people who understand the negro.' That man knows the negro that I knew as a little boy. He does not know the negro I know now. He knows only the servile negro. But what does he know of Countee Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Henry O. Tanner, Ethel Waters, Nathaniel Dett? He knows less, and he is flesh of my flesh and blood of my blood, than men in any other section of the United States and I have known that for about five years. I know the truth and the truth has made me free. We in Virginia and of the South in general have closed our eyes, have closed our ears, have even closed our minds, I fear. The newspapers, with which I am connected have learned enough to set the negro 'up' as we call it, because we realize and soon all will realize that the negro stands for and is a race and not merely a color. Most of us grew up with the feeling that the negro is not susceptible to musical education. We thought such music as the negro had or could attain must be a gift of God. Then I began to sing the music of Coleridge-Taylor, the music of Burleigh, and then the poems of Dunbar. Then I heard Roland Hayes. I heard the organizations sing which Dr. Dett had trained and was training. Then I knew the truth, and the truth was beginning to make me free. I heard Dr. Dett play. I heard his compositions and my mind blushed with the density of my ignorance. I know now that the music of the schooled negro is not negro music, it is universal music."

In responding to the address of Mr. Gordon and in accepting the award Dr. Dett said: "I stand here, today. I have a feeling of regret today. I have a feeling of regret because it seems to me in my fifteen years at Hampton we have always gone together. So I hope you all feel with me that if I receive you also receive, as we always have shared together. It is because you have achieved that I have achieved. I am happy to receive these honors because, man-like, I glory in any honor which comes to my family, to my race, and to this great institution I have tried to serve. Dr. Dett then spoke intimately to his students in

the audience, calling to their attention the years of hard work back of perfection in the voice of Roland Hayes or in the violin playing of Mr. Douglas, of which public performance is but the manifestation. At this point he spoke of his mother in the audience who had travelled from Ontario, Canada, for the occasion. She was assisted to the platform amidst tremendous applause. His mother in her address said: "Fathers will understand something of my feeling, but only mothers will understand fully." She congratulated her son and stayed with him on the platform during the presentation of a wreath of roses from the Hampton Institute choir, presented by Mercer Bratcher, soloist of the organization.

Negro Defender Of White Family Is Given Reward

With a \$5 donation, George Mathieson, county police chief, Thursday headed a \$50 subscription collected among officers and court attendants to reward George Durdin, colored farm hand, who Tuesday went to the rescue of a white family, shooting to death a negro invader of their home on McDonough road, near the federal prison.

The negro marauder, riddled with a double charge of buckshot while attempting to rob a home occupied by a white woman and her two young daughters, has not been identified. Durdin, county police reported, heard the screams of the woman, armed himself and went to her defense, though menaced by another gun in the hands of the robber. Durdin shot the other negro when he came to the front porch.

Chief Mathieson said Thursday he would see that the negro received any subscriptions sent in care of the county police headquarters. Another list is in charge of Roy Walters, a deputy marshal in the Atlanta municipal court, while a third is being tallied by Homer Chatham, of Lakewood Heights.

Residents in the vicinity of the federal prison are contributing generously to the fund, according to county police.

Preventing Wreck Negro Is Cited To R.R. Executive

Memphis, Tenn., March 1.—(AP)—The name of Edwin Daniels, a negro farmer of Red Banks, Miss., was certified today to executives of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway at

St. Louis as a hero and a letter from Superintendent R. B. Buller, of Memphis went forward to Daniels, expressing gratitude for his action in averting a catastrophe.

Waving a scarf hastily snatched from the top of a bureau in his cabin home the negro raced down the track near Red Banks yesterday in the path of the Memphis and Birmingham local train. When the train ground to a halt, the negro explained: "Cap'n the railroad done broke in two." Investigation disclosed a broken rail.

Close behind the local the fast Kansas City-Florida special was thundering. The local conductor dispatched the brakeman back and the special was flagged. 3-2-28

Daniel's children, en route to school, noticed the broken rail and told their father. The only thing visible of a red color was the bureau cover, and with this Daniels raced to prevent a wreck.

LOUISVILLE GIRL OF 13 WINS PRIZE OF FIFTY DOLLARS FOR HER ESSAY

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 29—Ethel L. Carman, 13, a pupil in the 7A grade of the Benjamin Bannecker school, was announced winner of the first prize for the best essay on the subject "Why I am Glad I Read Lindbergh's 'We'." The essay was based on the true story of Col. Charles Lindbergh, which ran serially in the Louisville Herald-Post recently. 3-3-28

Prizes were offered for the best essays written by pupils in graded and high schools of the Falls Cities. Ethel captured the first prize in the graded school over many other colored and white competitors. She is a thorough-going pupil in the room of Mrs. Frankie McCaskill. Her check for \$50 was received last Thursday. 3-3-28



GETS SCHOLARSHIP—

Miss Consuella Pappy, New York pianist, who was awarded the scholarship provided by stars of "Porgy." She will study in Europe. 3-3-28

Heroic Pullman Porter Honored

Coach Is Rechristened to Commemorate Dead

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The official charged with the duty of naming the Pullman cars when they are put into service has broadened the policy here. Instead of the peculiar combinations of letters often seen, names of persons and more familiar places as well as flowers and such objects are being resorted to. 2-24-28

On one car bears the name of a brave Pullman porter who died in a wreck several years ago. He refused assistance until a little girl near him had been cared for, and when the first-aid workers returned to him he was dead. In his honor the Sirocco was rechristened the Daniels.

Which is a great departure from old-time custom. One of the newest cars placed on the tracks is named "Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh"

MRS. TERRELL'S NAME ON ANTHONY TABLET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The name of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of Judge Robert H. Terrell, will appear in a list of 104 names of white women on a bronze table to be placed in a building to be erected in memory of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer suffragist, by the Susan B. Anthony Foundation. 5-19-28

The bronze plate containing this list of names was unveiled at a celebration last Wednesday night in the First Congregational Church in memory of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Anthony.

The names of the women on this tablet, it was stated, were very carefully selected from nationally and internationally known women who represent some real big movement in human progress."

YOUTH GIVEN HERO MEDAL

Saved Life Of White Boy, And Gets Carnegie Scholarship For \$1,600

By the Associated Negro Press

Cleveland, Ohio, May 15—For heroism in saving the life of Omar Myer, jr., a white lad, Sherman Potter, a sixteen year old colored youth received an award of \$1,600 for education purposes and a Carnegie hero medal. The cash award must be used before Potter is 25 years old and will be dispensed in installments after he decides what course of study to take.

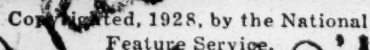
Young Potter is a member of the Boy Scouts and a student at the Junior High School of Sandusky. In January, he with a group of lads was skating and the ice broke and young Meyer fell into the icy waters. Disregarding the danger of losing his own life, Potter plunged into the water and rescued Meyer. This is the second recognition he has received the other being a certificate of heroism from the Boy Scout chief.



MISS "BILLIE" GETER

Honor student at Boston University, who is this June completing a special year of study in Paris, France, at the Sorbonne University. She is specializing in Romance languages. Miss Geter's home is at 441 W. Beaver street, Jacksonville, Fla. She will come home in July.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions
Returns From Paris tional fortitude."



ASKS CITY HONOR FOR HERO

Herbert E. Kronfeld, a lawyer, of 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, in a letter to Mayor Walker, urged yesterday a public reception at City Hall in honor of Lionel Licorish, quartermaster of the Vestris, who saved sixteen persons after the liner sank.

"In recent years there have been repeated receptions at the City Hall in honor of various nationals. Distinguished or heroic Americans, Germans, Irish, English, Rumanians and others have been honored without bias or favor. Never, to my recollection, has a deserving colored man received such recognition.

"I urge upon you the appropriateness and fairness of publicly recognizing the heroism of Lionel Lincoln, a humble little negro quartermaster, but an inspiring example of excep-

The Keith-Albee-Orpheum theatres announced yesterday that Licorish would appear at the Palace, Hippodrome and Broadway theatres for three days beginning last night and continuing today and tomorrow.

**Lionel Licorish, Who Rescued 20
Has Keith Contract—Straus Fund
for Him Rises to \$672.**

Lionel Licorish, 23-year-old negro quartermaster of the Vestris, who saved twenty lives when he took command of lifeboat 14 in Monday's disaster, is receiving \$10 an appearance for three appearances daily at the Hippodrome. He has signed a contract with the Keith-Albee-Orpheum vaudeville syndicate for his exclusive New York appearances. Under this contract he is making five other appearances a day—two at the Palace Theatre, two at the Broadway Theatre and one at the Jefferson Theatre, Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. His pay for the extra appearances will be determined at the end of his contract, the vaudeville officials say.

In the meantime he is living at the company's expense with George H. Caldwell of 234 West 121st Street, a negro who has been a porter for the Keith interests for twenty years. Keith-Albee-Orpheum offices in Boston and Chicago have wired for bookings, but Licorish has not yet received his release from the Lamport & Holt Line and he may face immigration difficulties.

Licorish has another source of income. The fund which Nathan Straus, philanthropist, started on Thursday with a check for \$250 has risen to \$672. Mr. Straus has received subscriptions from the following: Twenty-five dollars from Mrs. Flora D. Heller of the Hotel Ambassador, \$10 from Miss Melrose A. Day of 580 West End Avenue and \$5 from Mrs. Charles Hendricks of 262 Central Park West.

Checks totaling \$382 for Licorish were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from the following:

.....	\$2
William A. Putnam.....	200
.....	25
Mrs. Martha Mainzer.....	50
Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Mainzer.....	50
Annie Nathan Meyer.....	20
R. Schlesinger.....	20
E. B. Switzer.....	10
Joseph Austin.....	10

Only Three Negro Passengers Who Sailed on Ship Survived Disaster—21 Negro Sailors Lost Lives in Wreck

Mass for the dead and missing of the ill-fated Vestris at dawn this morning at St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, 138th street, keenly brought home the Negro's side of the maritime tragedy. A check today of Negro members of the crew revealed that but three of sixteen passengers who sailed November 11 returned alive. The other boats on that side. Final

Fortune smiled more broadly upon the list increased until it was impossible for it to slide down the snow to have escaped the wrath of the

known to have escaped the wrath of the sea. Three of their number, all West Indians, were returned blanketed in white canvas shrouds while eighteen are believed to have the bottom of the Atlantic their grave.

Crew and passengers alike related spilled into the sea.

stories of horror and destruction enacted at the scene of the sinking of the Lamport and Holt vessel. Walter Cadogan, 264 West 144th street, who was repeatedly reported missing, but was picked up by the steamship Myria, described the scene to a reporter Sunday.

He told of the list of the ship and No. 6 were pulled down to their deaths by the moderate storm, which added death by the sinking ship. Explosions to the liner's helplessness. Cadogan's death of the boilers added to their deaths. He pictured the suicide captain stand-death agony, he asserted.

ing on the bridge while lifeboats Nos. 4 and 6 hung helplessly at the slowly turning boat's side.

Cadogan was a passenger on his way to Barbadoes to recuperate from a recent operation. He was formerly a sailor and that aided him in cheating death when the vessel rolled over and took the final plunge. When the call to lifeboats was passed among passengers Cadogan climbed into lifeboat No. 4, along with about thirty passengers and sailors. Several women, none white, were in it.

Boat 6 was suspended alongside and 7 years old. The body of lit laden with women and a few sail- Mildred Headley, 5, was return ers. The listing boat slowly turned and identified at the Staten Isla over while the crew labored with morgue.

Julian, 101 West 143d street, are also missing. The former was a music teacher, who lived with her sister, Mrs. Ella Hanley, organist of St. Mark's Catholic Church. She was on her way to visit her parents and a sister at their home in Barbadoes. Her companion is a cousin, who visited here for six months and was on her way home to Grenada, where her mother lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylton Bowen's babies have been recovered and returned, it was reported late Thursday. Theophilus Rowe, their roomer, who was returning to Barbados with them, is still missing. Also missing are Miss Elinor Pope, 224 West 127th street, and Mrs. J. F. Thompson of Montreal, Canada.

With the arrival of the American Shipper, the Myriam and Berlin here, and the Wyoming at Norfolk, came a flood of stories of neglect, cowardice and inattention on the part of company and crew. Leaky lifeboats, unequipped or with equipment stolen by sailors, rigging that refused to budge, a relayed call for aid for the listing ship, and an open coal port were cited.

Added to these were charges that members of the crew fought desperately to save themselves and forgot the tradition of the sea. Out of it all, however, came one hero whose name has been epitomized throughout the press. He is Lionel Licorish of Barbadoes, quartermaster. He took the helm of lifeboat No. 2 and guided it to safety, and a clutch of more than a score from the wild sea now the sea. Licorish does not know how many persons he saved and will talk little about the matter.

Since landing he has been feted, and urged for every honor given any hero. Nathan Straus, Jewish millionaire, has proposed a \$20,000 hero fund for Licorish and started it with a donation of \$250. Keith-Albee theatrical interests are bidding for his services, while a newspaper syndicate is reported having engaged him to write his story of the affair.

Through the insistence of the Clifton Club of the City College of New York, Lionel Savan, president, Attorney Herbert E. Kronfeld, white, of 26 Court street, Brooklyn, has written a letter urging Mayor Walker to publicly receive the dapper little quartermaster. His cause is taken up in detail by numerous white dailies.

The Graphic said, in part:
 "Heroism, like cowardice, knows
 no lines of race or color. Men—
 black, white or yellow—who risk
 their lives to save others have char-
 acters that are made out of refined
 gold. . . ."

It will long recall with gratitude

What is regarded as one of the most tragic aspects of the disaster was the wiping out of one Harlem family. Mr. and Mrs. James Headley, 7 West 137th street, are among the missing. Also missing are their two children, Marian and Aubrey, 6 and 7 years old. The body of little Mildred Headley, 5, was returned and identified at the Staten Island morgue.

The Misses Germaine and Daphne

the actions of men who rose above circumstances, who performed deeds of astounding valor under frightful conditions.

Such a one was a little Negro, Lionel Licorish, who, time after time, dived into the shark-infested water to pull some helpless mortal into a lifeboat.

That opinion is echoed by the New York Times:

"There was the heroic little Negro quartermaster, with the picturesque name, Lionel Licorish, who crawled into a lifeboat containing an injured fireman and no oars, who again braved the shark-infested seas to swim to a capsized boat for oars, and then rowed back and forth through the wreckage for hours until he had picked up all he could find. Sixteen was his own count of those he saved; others said twenty.

"That little Negro did what the officers of the Vestris failed to do," was the eulogy pronounced upon Lionel Licorish by Alfred Ramos, who was in the water fourteen hours before the Negro pulled him aboard."

Lionel Licorish, the 23-year-old quartermaster, is being lionized as heroes of either race have seldom been. He visited the offices of The Amsterdam News on Saturday, Sunday and Monday in company with George Caldwell, his manager, who is employed by the Keith-Albee vaudeville interests.

During this week Licorish is making three appearances daily at Keith's Palace on Broadway, and at three other Keith-Albee houses, the Hippodrome, the Broadway and Jefferson. His salary at Palace is reported to be \$30 a day, and, according to his contract, special compensation will reward his appearances at the other three houses.

The manager of the Lafayette Theatre missed signing him up by just five seconds, it is said.

Licorish is living at 134 West 121st street. His parents are living in Barbadoes, B.W.I. He has been a seaman for five years, having served on the Voltaire, sister ship of the Vestris, for four years. His services on the Vestris began about a year ago. He has been quartermaster for six months. His brother, Coleridge, 19, was a cook on the Vestris. He was rescued also.

Protest Cowards' Name

Protests against the stories by survivors describing members of the fireroom force as cowards continue to pour in. It is pointed out that Arch Bannister saved more than ten whites by capturing an empty boat and securing oars from the water. John Henry Ellexcie, seaman, also saved nearly a score from the waves into the boat he commanded.

A mass meeting will protest the press stories tonight at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th street. Members of the Vestris' crew, Richard

B. Moore of the American Negro Labor Congress, and Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak.

Meanwhile, United States Attorney Tuttle and other Government bodies continue their investigations and examinations of survivors. Belief is prevalent that families of the dead and injured will have slight recourse through the courts. The Vestris is British owned and was on the high seas when the accident occurred. The United States may have jurisdiction over only the inspectors who passed upon the faulty craft.

The following table checked today gives the number of Negroes known to have been saved, dead and missing. No color distinction is made in the company's lists and the figures are, therefore, approximate:

	Passengers	Crew	Saved	Dead	Missing
	3	2	11
	79	3	18
Total	82	5	29

The Seamen's Church Institute is housing seventy-six Vestris' sailors. They will be returned to their homes in the West Indies Saturday by the flagship Voltaire of the Lamport and Holt Line.

Three Members of Crew at Uptown Theatre

Three members of the crew who survived the sinking of the ill-fated Vestris appeared on the stage of the Lafayette Theatre, 2235 Seventh avenue, Monday evening and briefly dramatized their actions on board the ship during those brief moments of terror as she began to plunge beneath the waters, carrying with her 113 souls.

They were Deacon Gilbert Ford, Samuel Ramsey and Joseph Ellexcie. The last named sailor related fighting off two man-eating sharks from boat number 13 into which he pulled 17 men from the raging waters.

This brave trio will appear at each performance at the Lafayette Theatre this week for what to them is the princely salary of \$50 each. They will leave for their homes in the West Indies on Saturday.

In the theatre office after their stage appearance, Ellexcie gave to a reporter of The Amsterdam News what he said was the fullest and best account he had thus far given of the sea tragedy. Ellexcie is the man who lost his treasured Bible.

"Lord Jesus, somebody give me a boat!" Ellexcie said he shouted, when the order was given to abandon the ship. Boat number 2 to which he was assigned was not accessible, he said, but as he looked toward the stern of the ship he saw lifeboat number 13 about to be washed off the deck as the tail end of the ship reached the water. He and Ramsey and another sailor rushed to it and shoved it safely away from the ship just in time to escape the suction that carried Jim-Crow lifeboat number 8, which was filled with Negro

passengers, beneath the waters as the Vestris churned the sea in its plunge.

Deacon Ford and about 20 others managed to get off safely in boat number 7. Ten members of the crew had climbed into boat number 9, but the sea had battered it so badly that it sank. Ford saved five of these, while Ellexcie and Ramsey picked up the other five and sheltered them in boat number 13.

From that time until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when darkness made rescue difficult or impossible, Ellexcie said he pulled 17 persons from the water, including 5 passengers. Those he rescued included, he said, the chief engineer, several stewards and other members of the crew, all white.

Ellexcie described his efforts to save women and children who were bobbing up and down in the sea swell, crying, screaming, clutching aid struggling until exhaustion or sea water choked off their cries forever. The surface of the water was littered with derricks, planks, boxes, tanks and other debris from the lost ship, making it impossible to reach them, Ellexcie said, as his own lifeboat had no rudder and had lost an oar.

"Damn the Crew"

A member of her crew declared Monday that Captain Carey stood in a helpless daze while the ship sank and answered an officer's query concerning the crew's safety with an angry oath. According to Augustus Parfitt, a lead fireman on the Vestris, who was rescued by the French tanker Myriam, Captain Carey dismissed the fate of the stokers with a short "Damn the crew!"

"I was on the promenade deck, and I stood as close to Captain Carey as I am to you," Parfitt told reporters Monday at the Seamen's Institute, 25 South street, where he has been stopping since he landed here from the rescue ship. "He was bareheaded. He wasn't saying or doing anything. I saw some officers come up to him. 'What about the crew, Captain?' said one, 'what shall we do with them?' The captain turned, and in an angry voice snapped, 'Damn the crew!' Then he just stood there, doing nothing. That was about 1 p. m. Monday."

Parfitt talked freely about the disaster, in order, he said, to refute statements that reflected upon the "black gang," or engine room personnel. He declared vehemently that every member of the "black gang" was loyal to the last, until "a man could no longer stand up in the fireroom."

Monday afternoon the cashier of Sanderson & Son, New York agents for Lamport & Holt, distributed the purse of \$506.55 raised by the passengers on the Berlin for the seventeen members of the Vestris' "black gang" who were in lifeboat No. 13 the last lifeboat to leave the sinking ship. All but four of the lifeboat crew were on hand to receive their

share, which amounted to about \$29 each.

All surviving members of the Vestris' "black gang" will return to Barbadoes, place from which they shipped, next Saturday on the Voltaire, sister ship of the Vestris. Their wages will be continued until they reach their home port.

Education - 1928.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

GAZETTE
BILLINGS, MONT.

APR 13 1928

NEGRO ORATOR HERE FRIDAY

Dean William Pickens, widely-known negro orator, arrived Thursday night and Friday night will give an address under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, at the Y. M. C. A. The lecture, which is free, will start promptly at 8 o'clock.

The story of his progress from an Arkansas share farm to prize orator and member Phi Beta Kappa at Yale university, will be related by Dean Pickens in his address. Phi Beta Kappa is the national honorary scholarship fraternity. Dean Pickens is declared by critics to be the greatest negro orator of his race.

Jennie Lee Tolbert Wins Spelling Bee For Negro Students

Maintaining her supremacy over contestants from practically all Negro schools of the city through one hour and forty minutes of difficult spelling, Jennie Lee Tolbert, 13 years old, Negro, a member of the low sixth grade at the David T. Howard School, won first place and The Journal cup in the city-wide Negro spelling contest held recently at the Central Congregational Church, colored. The winner is the daughter of Jefferson and Carrie Tolbert, of 249 Vernon Place, N. E.

The runner-up in the contest was Benjamin Farmer, 11 years old, a member of the high sixth grade at W. H. Frogman School and the son of Benjamin and Mary Julian Farmer, of 455 Ira Street, S. W.

"Official" was the deciding word, the one on which Benjamin Farmer was eliminated and Jennie Lee Tolbert declared the winner. "Essentials in Spelling" and the "Blueback Speller" were the texts used for the competition.

Widespread interest was manifested throughout the city school

system in the result of this contest, as in that of the similar event for white children.—Atlanta Journal.

WALTER WHITE BACK TO GATHER DATA BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW YORK, Apr. 13.—Walter White, now on leave of absence from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, while holding a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, returned to New York on the S. S. France April 11.

Mr. White has been at work since leaving the United States for France last July upon two books, one a social study of lynching and mob violence, and the other a novel.

He will devote a part of the time of his fellowship to a first hand survey of certain conditions in the United States which he is covering in his book on lynching. Since the fellowship provides for travel and study he wishes to gather additional data and confirm other data, particularly on the economic background of lynching.

Mrs. White and the children have remained in France, as it is probable that Mr. White will return before the end of his fellowship.

Rutgers College Students Elected to Phi Beta Kappa

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. April 11.—Two colored members of the senior class at Rutgers College have been honored with election to the Alpha chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Paul Robeson, famed football player, actor, and singer, is the only other colored student who has been accorded a similar honor, having been elected to the honorary organization in 1919.

The two new members of this fraternity are Rueben McDaniel and Weaver Howard, both of whom have maintained the highest scholastic standard and are popular with all classes of the student body.

NEW YORK WORLD

APR 8 1928

Harlem Scholar Wears High Honors Modestly

The Rev. Dr. Bell,
Linguist, Holds
Yale Ph. D.

By Lester A. Walton

HARLEM boasts of its Negro intelligentsia. Some are well known. Others are comparatively unknown. Among those in the latter category is the Rev. William Y. Bell of No. 216 West 130th Street. Upon him Yale University has conferred the degree of doctor of philosophy for his translation of the Arabic text on "The Mutawakkil of As-Suyuti."

His thesis was presented to the faculty of the Yale Graduate School in 1924, the year he was so signally honored. Yet only a negligible number of his people are aware of his achievement. He is one of the community's outstanding scholars; but by most of those who know him he is known only as founder and pastor of Williams Institutional C. M. E. Church.

The Rev. Dr. Bell shuns the limelight. On printed matter one never sees "Ph. D." after his name. He informs you over the telephone that "This is Mr. Bell (not Dr. Bell) speaking."

Scholar of Achievement Before Going to Yale

When you ask him if he is a linguist because of his familiarity with some fourteen different languages, he answers in the negative and says he has "a working knowledge" of them. They include Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian, Syriac, Aramaic and the languages of North Semitic epigraphy.

The degree of doctor of philosophy has been conferred upon less than fifty Negroes in the United States. The candidate as a rule earns it by majoring

on some aspect of Negro life. The Rev. Dr. Bell has been one of the few exceptions, having won high scholastic honors by invading a singular field.

But he had done the unusual before

DEEPLY LEARNED



The Rev. Dr. William Y. Bell

going to Yale. When awarded the degree of master of arts at Northwestern University the subject of his dissertation was "The Significance of Patronyms," in which he translated from Hebrew the first fourteen chapters of Genesis.

The Rev. Dr. Bell first undertook the study of Arabic in 1916. At that time he was ambitious to go to North Africa as a missionary. Mohammedanism is the religion of the natives. With the entry of the United States in the World War he joined the army, serving as chaplain for Negro troops stationed at Camp Merritt.

After the war he settled with his family in Harlem and established the

Williams Institutional C. M. E. Church. While no longer impelled by a desire to become a missionary in Africa, the urge to master Arabic grew stronger. Successful in securing a fellowship, he entered Yale and worked under Prof. C. C. Torrey.

While doing resident work at Yale University for two years the Rev. Dr. Bell was up every morning of each week-day, sometimes Saturday, by 5 o'clock in order to be at Grand Central Terminal for the train leaving for New Haven around 6 o'clock. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock he started back to New York to take up his pastoral duties in the evening.

While writing his dissertation on "The Mutawakkil of As-Suyuti" the minister-student went abroad and took courses in the American University at Cairo and the American University at Jerusalem. It was while in the Holy City that he beheld an unusual spectacle. Visiting one of the historic and sacred places he saw people touching their hats to a stately black man. Some were kissing his hand.

Recommends Study Of Arabic Tongue

He learned that the revered personage was the Rev. Takla Maryam Kahsy, an Abyssinian, who taught Arabic and Hebrew at the Vatican as a Roman Catholic priest superior.

The Rev. Dr. Bell says many of the most luminous characters in Moslem literature and history were Negroes. Ibn Samit dictated the terms of the treaty by which Egypt became Mohammedan. Ibrahim was a ruler of the Mohammedan Empire. Bilal, crier at religious ceremonies, was spoken of as a probable successor to Mohammed.

Harlem's translator of Arabic thinks the Epic of Antara ibn el Shedad el absi, written around an illustrious Negro character, takes rank for beauty and power with Homer's Iliad and Virgil's Aeneid.

"Because of notable characters of Negro blood recounted in Moslem literature, it would be profitable from a racial viewpoint for Negro colleges in the United States to institute courses in Arabic, even if substituted for Latin and Greek," says the Rev. Dr. Bell.

Born in a small town in Tennessee the Rev. William Y. Bell, after receiving an elementary education, entered Lane College at Jackson, Tenn. After graduation he taught Latin and Greek at his alma mater. He next worked for his master of arts degree at Northwestern University, Chicago, and subsequently his bachelor of science degree at Garrett Institute, the Theological Department of Northwestern.

He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches, and the American Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work.

Williams Institutional C. M. E. Church has a membership of 1,800. The parish school and kindergarten daily conducted under its auspices supplements the educational features with moral and religious training. There are five teachers, including the Rev. Dr. Bell, and sixty odd pupils.

APR 17 1928

Jennie Lee Tolbert Wins Spelling Bee For Negro Students

Maintaining her supremacy over contestants from practically all negro schools of the city through one hour and forty minutes of difficult spelling, Jennie Lee Tolbert, 13 years old, negro, a member of the low sixth grade at the David T. Howard school, won first place and The Journal cup in the city-wide negro spelling contest held recently at the Central Congregational church, colored. The winner is the daughter of Jefferson and Carrie Tolbert, of 249 Vernon place, N. E.

The runner-up in the contest was Benjamin Farmer, 11 years old, a member of the high sixth grade at W. H. Croghan school and the son of Benjamin and Mary Julian Farmer, of 455 Ira street, S. W.

"Official" was the deciding word, the one on which Benjamin Farmer was eliminated and Jennie Lee Tolbert declared the winner. "Essentials in Spelling" and the "Blueback Speller" were the texts used for the competition.

Widespread interest was manifested throughout the city school system in the result of this contest, as in that of the similar event for white children.

CHARACTER ESSAY WINS CONTEST FOR YOUNG SOUTHERN STUDENT

Raleigh, N. C., April 13.—Miss Cecilia Anita Hazard, senior student at St. Augustine's college, recently won an essay contest with her writing, entitled "Character." Miss Hazard has won distinction as a reader, recently annexing a banner for her class in the girls' international declamation contest.

The prize-winning essay is as follows:

"There are superior people in the world. In spite of all our talk about democracy, equality and privilege, there remains one undeniable fact, that there are especially endowed ones, an elect set, a salient aristocracy.

Every Group Has Leader

"In every woman group there is one who outwomans them all. In every man meeting there is a natural leader. We do not laugh at lords and nobles, kings and kaisers, and czars, because there are no such things in reality, but because the specimens which our laws and customs produce are such pitiful imitations of the real excellencies.

"The hero, the endowed one, the talented one, the hundredth man, the gifted one, the real kingly person, is a stubborn fact. Shake any number of persons up together, and such a one

will come to the top. What is it, therefore, that distinguishes such persons? Without hesitation I answer, character—that stubborn, mysterious and irresistible attribute of men and women of distinction.

Character Necessary

"If, then, character is such a necessary asset, so indispensable, what is it and how may it be obtained? 'Character,' says Emerson, 'is a reserved force which acts directly by presence and without means. It is an innate power, a jewel without price, a result of training and culture.'

"Character is what God and angels know of us," says Thomas Paine. Although character is essentially an endowment, it is largely the result of cultivation. We may go to school; we may amass knowledge; we may travel, converse, transact affairs, study, practice and labor, and yet fail in the cultivation of this rare flower, 'character,' unless we pay minute attention to the development of our inner self, our morals and ideals. These were the internal features. Here are also five external characteristics most worthy and necessary to be cultivated. First, be honest and say no second-hand thing you do not think; second, be independent and follow no authority, however vener-

able, unless it compels your reason; third, be teachable and gladly listen to whomsoever will instruct you; fourth, be omnivorous and retain with cheerfulness all that can profit and amend; fifth, be of a disposing, yet unassuming mind.

Clubs Aid Character

"One of the most helpful agencies in the development of character is constructive and progressive literary, cultural and social clubs. I, therefore, advocate the grasping of every

opportunity presented to you to affiliate yourselves with such organizations. In conclusion I wish to quote a verse from the poet Young on 'Procrastination':

"Be wise today; 'tis madness to defer;

Next day the fatal precedent will plead;

Thus on, 'till wisdom is pushed out of life.

Procrastination is the thief of time, Year after year it steals, till all are fled

And to the mercies of a moment Leaves the vast concerns of an eternal

Scene if not so frequently would not this be strange?

That 'tis so frequent this is stranger still."

OBSERVER

APR 26 1928

Famous Negro Athlete Was Well Known in the North

Late William C. Matthews Once
Member of Old Northern New
York Baseball League

William C. Matthews, Harvard's most famous negro athlete, and an assistant district attorney general died recently at Washington.

When the Northern New York Baseball League was in action during the years of 1900 and 1901 Matthews was a member of the Plattsburg team. Ogdensburg, Malone, Canton and Potsdam were the other teams of the league. Matthews, although excelling at the shortstop position, played an all-around game.

Matthews was one of the most remarkable students that ever graduated from Harvard. He entered the college after a distinguished scholastic and athletic career at Phillips Andover Academy, where he won his letters in football, baseball and track. He was the first of his race to ever captain an Andover baseball team.

At Harvard he proceeded to duplicate his career. As a shortstop he was regarded without peer, before or since, and as a man he was held in such affection by his teammates that they abandoned a trip to the south rather than leave him behind.

He was graduated in 1904, later took a graduate course and won his degree at Boston University Law School. He was coach of several Boston high schools. His work in the classroom was regarded as more remarkable because throughout his attendance at school and college he was forced to earn his way. He worked variously as porter, bellhop and waiter. When at Harvard he taught night school.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 29 1928

Negro Author's \$2,500 Fellowship.

Eric Derwent Walrond, a negro student who entered the University of Wisconsin in February, was the recipient recently of a \$2,500 fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. He plans to travel in the West Indies gathering material for books. Before going to Wisconsin as a Zona Gale scholar

Mr. Walrond had considerable success as a free lance writer in New York City. He is the author of "Tropic Death" and of a second book now being published.

Education - 1928.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE!

Springfield, Ill.

6/30/28



MISS FLORENCE BYRD
Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Norfolk, Va., who graduated last week from Jackson College (Tufts) Boston, Magna Cum Laude, Bachelor of Science, winning the highest honors in a class of 378. Miss Byrd was the only colored girl in the school. She attended the public schools of Norfolk and the high school in Springfield, Ill., where she graduated before entering Jackson College. Miss Byrd is a sister of Mrs. Homer Brown of this city.

FIRST RACE WOMAN RECEIVES Ph. D. DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4.—When Miss Jennie Davis Porter, principal of State Elementary and Junior High School, stepped forth last Saturday morning, amid the plaudits of thousands to receive the highest honor a university can bestow, that of Doctor of Philosophy, she opened a new trail for the Negro youth of Cincinnati. Miss Porter is the first Negro to receive the degree of doctor from the University of Cincinnati and the fourth Negro woman in America to receive such an honor.

Dr. Porter's splendid thesis, "The Problem of Negro Education in Northern and Border Cities," is not only the result of careful research work in Cincinnati and Chicago but actual experience and service along those lines for the past fifteen years.

In spite of the criticisms and protests of race leaders, back in 1913 Miss Porter organized a small kindergarten in the West End for Negro children. This was the humble beginning of what is now Stowe School, modern in every respect with over three thousand children and 113 teachers, eighty-four of which are university graduates holding degrees of B. A., M. A., B. E., and B. S. Miss Porter received her B. A. degree in 1923, her M. A. degree in 1925, and her Ph. D. this year.

"Possibly the most significant indication of the fervor of Dr. Porter and her own belief in her work among her race for the good of society is the fact that a few years ago she had her own life insured in order to guarantee pay-

ment for the installation of a pipe organ in her school, with such consecration and devotion to an ideal, is it any wonder that this woman ranks first not only in her city but in the whole country?"

Miss Porter's lovely home has been transformed into a bower of flowers by the loving friends of both races and her days are rounds of attractive affairs in her honor. Miss Porter, who is quite modest and unassuming is looking forward eagerly to her annual pilgrimage to Mt. Clemens, where she will be able for a while to escape the enthusiasm of her friends.

Hackensack Boy Wins

Coveted Prize At

Bowdoin College, Me.

Hackensack, N. J.—Word has just been received from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, that the Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks Prize for excellence in English has been awarded to E. Frederic Morrow of this city.

This young man is the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Morrow, who are prominent in the civic affairs of the city.

Mr. Morrow is continuing the success achieved in High School. At his graduation in 1925, he was the first student in the history of the school to win three gold letters for excellence in debating; the first Negro to ever make the team, and the first race captain of any team in the school. He is interested in athletics and lately has been making a very promising record in golf.

Miss Nellie K. Morrow his sister, is the first and only Negro teacher in the local school system.

GETS DEGREE



—Photo by R. D. Jones.
MILDRED BRYANT JONES

The distinction of winning a doctor's degree in music goes to Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones, 4609 Indiana Ave., internationally known musician, who received this honor recently from the National University of Music. Mrs. Jones has studied with noted teachers abroad and in America, and is a graduate of Fisk university. Last year she returned from a period of study in Italy, Germany and France. She has supervised the teaching of public music in Louisville, Ky., and at Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FISK GRADUATES

Misses Olivia Howse and Eulacie Shamberger Win Awards

High honors have recently come to two young women graduates of Fisk university in the form of scholarships won by competitive examinations and by virtue of extraordinary quality of work done during the period of their four years in college. Miss Olivia Howse has been awarded the Julia D. Howse scholarship. Miss Howse plans to do her advanced study, which was made possible by this award at Fisk. She is the third student who has been awarded this scholarship, the other two being Miss Lydia Mason of New York city, who did her advanced work in music in New York, and Miss Frances Grimes of Atlanta, Ga., who did her work in music

at Fisk. Miss Howse graduated from the college department of Fisk in 1927, received her music diploma in 1928 and expects to pursue the bachelor of music degree this year at Fisk.

Miss Eulacie C. Shamberger has won a scholarship to Radcliffe college, made possible by the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and covering her entire expenses for one year. Miss Shamberger will work for her master's degree in comparative literature and after completing this work plans to travel and study abroad, specializing in Oriental literature, particularly that of India, Egypt and Persia.

Miss Shamberger graduated in June, 1928, magna cum laude, leading her class. She has great promise as a writer, having already received favorable mention on her contributions in the literary field. She has led a busy and active life in college, has contributed much to the development of the student council government at Fisk, was a member of the executive board of the women's senate, president of the D. L. V. Literary club, critic of the Fisk Literary guild, organized this past year by those members of the senior class intensely interested in literature, literary editor of the Greater Fisk Herald and president of the chapter Alpha Beta of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Hope Honored By Canadian University

Atlanta Educator Awarded Doctor of Laws Degree by McMaster Univ.

Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—Dr. John Hope, president of Moorehouse College, this city, while in attendance upon the recent Congress of the World Baptist Alliance in Toronto, Canada, received from McMaster University, in that city, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. A like degree was conferred by the University upon John Thomas Forbes, principal of the Theological College of Scotland, while the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on nine eminent preachers and missionaries from different countries.

The imposing ceremonies were conducted at a special convocation held in Yorkminster Church, Toronto, attended by the officials and faculty of the University and by a large number of delegates to the World Baptist Congress. Of the eleven men receiving degrees, Dr. Hope had the distinction of being one of the three from America, one of the three to speak in response, and of the two to receive the degree of LL. D.

"Crossin' The Pond" Season's Thriller

Number Of Tourists Decided Increase Over Former Years—Keystone State Matron Opens Tea Room

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS, France, Aug. 2.—The number of American Negro tourists in Europe this year show a decided increase over that of last year. Among those met casually by the European correspondent of the Courier were:

The Hampton Institute party of 20 persons who are making an educational tour of Europe as arranged by Hampton Institute. Its members are: Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark, principal of Accadia Parish Training school of Rayne, La., and teacher at Rayne, La., respectively; C. J. Gresham, instructor Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. M. D. Hunt, instructor Hampton Institute; Miss Pamela A. Jefferson, R. N., Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Ella B. Johnson, practical nurse, Orange, N. J.; Mr. Raleigh Lambert, postal clerk, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary B. Marks, teacher, Bracy, Va.; Dr. W. A. Method, Columbus, O., medical director of the Supreme Life and Casualty Co., and Mrs. Method; Mrs. Mattie Guilford, New York; Miss Marion Pettiford, R. N., supervisor of nurses, Hervey St. Settlement House, Harlem Center, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary A. Stewart, New York; Mme. Lee Strother, music teacher, New York City; David E. Strother, Mrs. Lena Vernon, New York City; Miss M. V. Ware, Alexandria, Va., teacher of Household Arts, Washington, D. C. public schools; Miss Edna Wade, teacher, St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. A. Ogden Porter, instructor in history, Hampton Institute, Va., director of the European tour. Mr. Arnold Graf, New York City, is manager of the tour.

The Hampton party reports a wonderful, interesting and instructive tour and a cordial reception anywhere they have visited.

Dr. Wilberforce Williams' Party

The six persons in the party of Dr. E. Wilberforce Williams, of Chicago, Ill., also report themselves as having a most splendid time. They are making a tour of some 12 countries and have arrived here after visiting Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Southern France.

The other members of the party were: Dr. B. B. Jeffers, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. James Austin, of Providence, R. I., and Mr.

Dr. Williams, by his health writings in the Chicago Defender, has done an inestimable service for the race and now he says he plans to get as many of the thinking element of the Negro group as possible to visit foreign lands, thereby increasing their vision and their outlook on life. "One of the great needs of our people," he says, "is that broader education that can be gained only by travel. The meeting of other people stamps ineffaceably on one's mind the fact that the general attitude of race prejudice in America is not only false and entirely without foundation but is ridiculous. More and still more of our people ought to come to Europe to complete their disillusion about race, and on my part I mean to do all I can to get as many of them as I can to come. As for me the benefit I have gained by travel is priceless. All of our party are having a most wonderful time."

The doctor, expansive and genial as ever, was welcomed at his hotel by some sixteen of his friends, residing in Europe, among them being Messrs. Louia Jones and Andrew Rosemond.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, accompanied by Mrs. Jones and his mother, Mrs. Kinckle Jones, have left for a tour of six European countries, among them being Germany and Italy.

In the same party is Mr. Jesse Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League. Messrs. Thomas and Jones gave stirring addresses at the International Conference of Social Workers held here, and have succeeded in arousing greater interest than ever in the Negro in the minds of the hundreds of delegates who came from almost every country in the world. Both will sail from France on the Ile de France on August 8.

Another delegate to the Conference was Mr. Frederic H. Robb, editor-in-chief of Who's Who in Chicago (1779-1927), who has been studying economics and sociology at the University of London for the past year. Mr. Robb is also delegate to the World Student Conference to be held in Holland in August. Mr. Robb is a graduate of Howard and Northwestern Universities.

Seeing Europe again this year is the Rev. Cullen, pastor of the Salem Baptist Church of New York City, and his distinguished son, Countee Cullen. Rev. Cullen will remain in Paris until September, while Mr. and Mrs. Countee Cullen will remain for a year. The couple has secured a charming apartment overlooking the Park Montsouris. Countee Cullen, who was recently awarded a Guggenheim Scholarship, will devote his time principally to the writing of narrative songs and the study of French. With the Cullen party is Mr. Harold Jackman, a teacher of New York City.

Miss Peggy Govern, 65 W. 140th street, New York City is also among those who are making a tour of Europe and also Mr. Alfonso Elder, instructor in the North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C. Mr. Elder will visit Italy, Germany, England, Switzerland and other countries.

Miss Maude Walker of Dayton, O., and Mrs. Lawson of Philadelphia, who is accompanied by her two children, will make an auto tour of Europe. Going northward as far as Holland they will pass through Germany and go south as far as Tunis, North Africa, and returning will pass through Southern France and go northward through the British Isles. Miss Walker is an instructor in the Weaver School of Dayton, and is especially interested in abnormal and sub-normal psychology. She will visit clinics on her tour.

Mrs. L. B. Hilton of Sharon Hill, near Philadelphia, Pa., has made her fourth trip to Europe. She has opened a dainty restaurant and tea shop at 115 rue de la Convention, where real American food and luxuries can be had. She is having a very fine trade, among both French and Americans.

Mr. C. M. Cunningham of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Ill., has been touring with a party of nine Quakers. Mr. Cunningham, whose address is 2246 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, was one of the delegates to the International Conference of Social Workers. Mr. James H. Hubert of the New Jersey Urban League, delegate to the conference, is making a trip to Russia.

Education - 1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Negro Youth Wins National Competition

Takes First Prize in Inter-racial Commission's "Tenth Man" Contest.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.—Freeman Ledbetter, student in the high school department of the colored A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., has just been awarded first prize in the "Tenth Man" theme contest conducted by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, which was open to all high school students in the United States. A check for fifty dollars, the amount of the prize, has been forwarded to Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college, for presentation to Mr. Ledbetter.

The second prize of thirty dollars was awarded to Earnest Paschal, of Cleburne High School, Cleburne, Texas, and the third prize, twenty dollars, to Miss Peggy Williams, of Crystal Springs High School, Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

Hundreds of papers dealing with the contribution made to American history by the Negro, "America's Tenth Man," were

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Tuesday, May 8, 1928

Interracial Essay Winners Announced

The commission on interracial co-operation has announced Miss Selese Hunter, of Minden, La., a student at Baylo university, as the winner of first prize of \$100 in its annual south-wide theme contest on race relations. Her paper, "A Survey of Interracial Conditions in Waco (Texas)" received the award over more than 80 entries, representing 50 colleges in fourteen states.

Second prize of \$50 went to Miss Martha H. Hall, of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, for her theme, "A Study in Negro Criminality," and third prize of \$25 was awarded Miss Bland Morrow, Maryville College, Tenn., for her essay on "The Negro and Education."

submitted from a great number of schools scattered over twenty-three states, entailing upon the judges a long and difficult task. Most of the papers were of high order and the promoters of the contest express themselves as greatly pleased with the result. It is probable, they announce, that a similar competition on a larger scale will be conducted next year.

NEGRO WINS PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY CONTEST

Alma Mater of Robeson Colored Demonstration Agent Ranks High in State—Winning of Prize Should Be Inspiration to Other Boys and Girls.

Oxford, May 14—Of the six first prizes of \$20 each offered in the State wide essay contest in North Carolina of the American Chemical society at least one was won by a negro high school student. Garland L. Crews of the Mary Potter school at Oxford, presented the winning essay on the subject, "The Relation Of Chemistry To Health And Disease."

The American Chemical society is one of the organizations offering prizes to high school students which makes no discrimination as to the color of those entering the contest nor of those winning. In most of the State wide contests in the South, negroes are shut out from competition and it will be very encouraging to negro students that in this case where they are allowed to enter open competition with all contestants in the field, one of their fellow students has been successful in winning a first place.

Crews is a senior at the Mary Potter Memorial school and is the ranking student in his class. The prize will be presented on the commencement program by W. A. Robinson, State supervisor of negro high schools.

Winning Orator



—Photo by Woodard

MISS AHNASTASIA SCOTT, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Scott, Des Moines, Ia., junior in North high school. Formerly attended Hyde Park high school, Chicago, Ill.

GIRL SPEAKER WINNER OF ELKS ORATORY PRIZE

Miss Ahnastasia Scott of Des Moines First; Lincoln Speaker Second

Miss Ahnastasia Scott, junior, North high school, Des Moines, Iowa, won first prize in the second annual Elks' oratorical contest on "The Constitution" held Friday night, April 27 at Northeast Junior high, Kansas City, Kas. Miss Scott's subject was, "Lincoln and the Constitution." She will receive a \$250 scholarship to college and represent the middle western region, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma in the contest finals to be held in Chicago next summer.

Lilbon Clark, Lincoln high, Kansas City, Mo., whose subject was, "Lincoln and the Constitution" received second

prize and the third place was a tie between Miss Jessie Saunders, Northeast Junior and James Harold Browne, Sumner high. The fourth award was given Lawrence Gordon, Wellington high school, Wellington, Kas. The judges were: Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Drs. I. H. Anthony and J. E. Perry and the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams.

Miss Scott said in part: "What the Holy Bible is to the civilized world, so should the Constitution be to the United States. Man has long since realized that the most effective means of self-preservation is by union."

"The framers of our Constitution met in 1787, gathered the scattered forces of freedom and crystallized them in the Constitution, a Constitution dedicated to liberty and one whose new doctrine stressed the rights of the individual, a substantial reality. But great as the principles of our Constitution were, there were some weak points, one of which was the fact that some states were allowed to tolerate slavery. This great evil was ruining our nation. By degrees the union was dividing against itself. This and our nation could not both prevail. So Divine Providence sent a liberator, Abraham Lincoln, the savior of our nation."

"The story of the Constitution," began Harold Browne, Sumner, "and its growth has been told in many fashions and forms but the tale that is told has no ending for the growth of the Constitution is co-extensive with the growth of national life. Beginning even as the nation began, weak and diffident, uncertain of its strength and powers, the Constitution has grown with the nation's growth and strengthened with its strength."

The Constitution (in its enforcement) is no infallible document, believes Miss Jessie Saunders, for "Does this matchless document which sprung from the brains of America's greatest thinkers safeguard the rights of all the people of our commonwealth? Yes—as an instrument of government, it does, but in its enforcement it does not."

Miss Saunders related several instances in which the constitutional rights of Negroes had been upheld by the Supreme Court, but added, "Growing out of the attempted action of the would-be destroyers of the Constitution the Negro citizens are suffering from such discriminations as: lynching, jim crowism, disfranchisement and peonage."

The Northeast junior girls' chorus rendered, "If I Knew You," and "Pale Moon;" the boys' chorus, "Down in Mobile" and "John Brown's Baby," the girls' trio, "Where the Lazy Mississippi Flows," and the harmonic band "Coming Thru the Rye," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," and "Old Black Joe," as the musical part of the program. Miss Ethel Blankenship was the student music director and revealed the results of the training she is receiving in music direction. Attorney Calloway and T. B. Watkins presided at the contest. Eight hundred and fifty were present.

WINS FIRST PRIZE IN STATE-WIDE CHEMISTRY TEST

North Carolina High School Student Victor Among Contestants of Both Races

Special to Journal and Guide

Oxford, N. C., May 10—Of the six first prizes of \$20 each offered in the State wide essay contest in North Carolina of the American Chemical society at least one was won by a Negro high school student. Mr. Garland L. Crews of the Mary Potter School at Oxford, N. C., presented the winning essay on the subject, "The Relation Of Chemistry To Health And Disease."

The American Chemical Society is one of the organizations offering prizes to high school students which makes no discrimination as to the color of those entering the contest nor of those winning. In most of the State wide contests in the South, Negroes are shut out from competition and it will be very encouraging to Negro students that in this case where they are allowed to enter open competition with all contestants in the field, one of their fellow students has been successful in winning a first place.

Mr. Crews is a senior at the Mary Potter Memorial School and is the ranking student in his class. The prize will be presented on the commencement program by Mr. W. A. Robinson, State Supervisor of Negro High Schools.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Thursday, May 17, 1928

NEGRO PROFESSOR FINDS NEW COLORS IN GEORGIA CLAY

The discovery of six new color shades through experimentation with red Georgia clay is reported by Vandroth P. Holliday, negro teacher of chemistry at Booker T. Washington High school. Holliday says that three shades of brown and an olive-green, a bright yellow and a pure white have resulted from his attempts to extract new ceramic colors from the clay found around Atlanta. He claims certain of the shades are suitable for wall tinting. The colors will be on display at the annual open house of the school held May 29.

Negro Mother Makes Highest Rating In Teachers Examination

That marriage and motherhood need not interfere with preparation for a teacher's license has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of school officials by Mrs. Adele W. Timpson of 402 West 153rd street, whose name stands near the top of the newly established License No. 1 list. Mrs. Timpson entered the New York Training School for Teachers she was married and the mother of a baby boy.

On the day she took the examination for her license, moreover, her child was critically ill at home. Nevertheless, she attained the eighteenth highest rating in a list of more than 700 women and these 700 were what remained of more than 1,800 applicants. Nearly 65 per cent of the candidates had failed to make the grade.

Mrs. Timpson, a young Negro woman, was graduated from Hunter College High School in 1921. The following year she had to choose between her ambition to become a teacher and her desire to marry Mr. Timpson. She married, and a year later became a mother. In 1925, after devoting two years to her home and child, she entered the New York Training School for Teachers, and for the three years of the course managed to attain high scholastic standing in the school while carrying out her household duties.

Mrs. Timpson graduated from the training school last January after having attained an average of 92 per cent in all her studies for the full three-year course. In mathematics, her specialty, she won an average of 95 per cent.

Dr. Hugo Newman, principal of the New York Training School, praised Mrs. Timpson as "a day praised Mrs. Timpson as "a fine type of young woman who studied hard and was very well liked by student body and faculty."

Hero Medal Is Awarded Son of Local Negro

An award of \$1,600 for educational purposes and a Carnegie hero medal were recently given Sherman Potter, colored, 16-year-old son of Henry

Potter, 1716 Scovel street, as a reward for Sherman's having saved the life of Omar Meyer, Jr., in Sandusky, O., Jan. 30, 1926.

Sherman is a member of the Colored Boy Scouts, and is a student in the junior high school at Sandusky. The money awarded him must be used before he is 25 years of age, and will be paid in installments after he decides what course of study to take.

This was the second recognition Sherman has received for his act, as he was given a certificate of heroism by Dan Beard, Boy Scout chief. Sherman saved Meyer's life when the boy fell through the ice of Sandusky bay and was about to drown when Sherman pulled him out.

NEGRO YOUTH RECEIVES HERO MEDAL

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—For heroism in saving the life of Omar Meyer, Jr., a white lad, Sherman Potter, a 16-year-old colored youth, received an award of \$1,600 for educational purposes and a Carnegie hero medal. The cash award must be used before Potter is 25 years old and will be dispensed in installments after he decides what course of study to take.

Young Potter is a member of the Boy Scouts and is a student at the Junior High School of Sandusky. In January he with a group of lads was skating and the ice broke and young Meyer fell into the icy waters. Disregarding the danger of losing his own life, Potter plunged in the water and rescued Meyer. This is the second recognition he has received, the other being a certificate of heroism from the Boy Scout chief.

FIVE STUDENTS GET HONORS AT MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 4.—Five students at the University of Michigan have been recipients of distinct honors at the institution this year. Two of the students have been elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa, a national honor society for high scholastic training.

Miss Carson of Washington, D. C., senior, was one of the two to be chosen as a Phi Beta Kappa. She also was selected a member of Phi Kappa Phi, an honor society for seniors at the university. William J. Sinkford of Bluefield, W. Va., was the other to receive the Phi Beta Kappa key. He is a junior.

For the first time in the history of the school a freshman was honored with a membership in the Sigma Delta Psi, a national honorary athletic fraternity. He is Henry Harrell of Flint. Francis Cordoza of Washington, D. C., has been honored with a membership in Alpha Lambda Delta, a freshman honor scholastic fraternity. Lloyd E. Alexander of Bluefield, W. Va., has been

made an active member of the Phi Sigma, a national biological society. He was also chosen as a member of Michigan Academy of Science, Art and Letters.

COMMISSION MAKES AWARDS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters here, today announced the following awards in its annual Southwide college competition for themes on race relations:

First prize, \$100, to Miss Selesse Hunter of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, (home address Minden, La.); second prize, \$50, to Miss Martha H. Hall of North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro; third prize, \$25, to Miss Bland Morrow of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., (home address Union, Miss.).

The subjects of the prize winning papers were respectively, "A Survey of Interracial Conditions in Negro Elks all over the country, Waco," "A Study in Negro Criminality," and "The Negro and Education." There were more than 80 entries in the contest, representing 50 institutions in 14 states. Officials of the commission expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the results of the contest, which appears to have enlisted wide and serious interest.

Prof. Taylor Wins Forum Magazine Prize

Raleigh, N. C.—Word has just been received by Shaw University that Prof. Ben L. Taylor of the Department of Physics has been awarded a prize of \$100 in a contest conducted under the auspices of the Forum magazine for the best solution of a series of special logical problems partly in the field of mathematics. Prof. Taylor is a graduate of Virginia Union University. He has continued his studies at Cornell, and has been teaching at Shaw for two years. His paper will be printed in the September issue of the Forum.

Commencement exercises at Shaw will begin Sunday, June 3, at 3:30 p. m., when the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. M. N. Newsome, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Portsmouth Va. Class day exercises will take place on the college campus on Monday afternoon, and in the evening at 8 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Alumni Association. Commencement is set for Tuesday, June 5, at 10 a. m., when Marguerite S. Frierson and Catherine F. Sanford will deliver orations as representatives of the graduating

class. The principal address will be delivered by President Clarence A. Barbour, of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Shaw has more than forty candidates for collegiate degrees. R. W. Pate, chairman of the class, will preside on class day. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAY 2 1928 ORATORICAL CONTEST FOR NEGRO YOUTHS

The second annual oratorical contest of the Negro Elks of Springfield will be held Thursday, the 10th, at Buckingham school, under auspices of Harmony lodge, I. B. P. O. Elks of the World. The contest will be under supervision of the grand lodge. Last year's event was won by Frederick B. Henderson.

The contests are being held by Negro Elks all over the country, with scholarships to Negro youths as awards. Through such awards, 41 boys and girls are now in college.

Many enrolments already have been made for the local contest, including: Frederick Johnson, Dennis Hall, William Jones, Joseph Paige, Lonzo Robinson, Dorothy Burr, Ellen Bowens, Zella Farrar, Mildred Thomas, Lillian Lewis, Edna Martin, usie Faniel, Wilhelmina Matthews, Safaelia Zarratt, Virginia Holt and Adolph Wheeler.

The committee in charge, the educational committee of Harmony lodge, comprised of: Alfred H. Warner, chairman; Dr. Miles R. Gordon, secretary, and Allen L. Watts. Harmony lodge also will hold a charity ball at Touraine hall on Friday, the 18th, the proceeds to be voted to charity work among local negro families.

Illinois Girl Makes Record at Iowa School

Rock Island, Ill., May 22.—Miss Henrietta G. Harris, 1222 Seventh Ave., Moline, the only girl of our Race in the quad-cities attending a Big Ten university, is carrying on the city's reputation for athletic prowess.

Miss Harris, a senior at the University of Iowa, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon R. Harris.

She played forward with her class basketball team and established what is said to be a record for a girl player by sinking six field goals in seven minutes in a tournament game. Her first two years of college were spent at Earlham college, Richmond, Ind., where she was a star with the girls' varsity basketball team in her sophomore year. At Earlham, Miss Harris also went out for track and shattered the girls' record for the 100-yard dash and the 75-yard high hurdles. She expects to bid for a place on the Iowa girls' track squad

this spring. Studies Sociology The Moline girl is majoring in sociology and will be graduated in June as the youngest member of her class and the youngest girl of our group ever graduated at Iowa. She is 20 years of age.

EX-HOWARD PROF. GETS DR.'S DEGREE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clarence H. Mills, former head of the Howard University Dept. of Romance Languages, now Indianapolis High School teacher, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago summer session.

He studied at Morehouse, Howard and Dartmouth before going to Chicago.

Education - 1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEWS

Wadleigh Student Wins Sigma Medal

Off to Italy



DR. E. E. JUST, head of the department of Psychology at Howard University, is sailing for Italy on January 3, to do special research work in science. He will spend two weeks in Paris before sailing for Naples, where he will lecture in Germany and at Oxford and Cambridge before returning to the States. His daughter, Mary, will accompany him. — Scurlock Photo.

DISPATCH COLUMBUS, O.

DEC 22 1928

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Sir: Recent news items in the daily newspapers inform us that Miss Aleatha Washington, a colored woman, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree at Ohio State university. It is very gratifying, indeed, to note that a woman is the first among her racial group to receive this honor from our state university. The news dispatches, however, are slightly in error in saying that this is the second time that a woman of color has received this honor in the United States. As a matter of fact, the Ph.D. degree was conferred last June by Columbia university upon Miss Jane McAllister, who is now in the college of education at Fisk university. At the same time the doc-

FINAL ESSAY PRIZES AWARDED

GIRL WINS FIRST; 2ND GOES TO SON OF FOUNDER OF LEAGUE—SAN FRANCISCO GETS 3RD PRESENTATION AT RACE CONVENTION IN Mt. Carmel Baptist Church BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 20—A feature of the 3-day Congress and Convention in Mt. Carmel Baptist Church 3rd and Eye Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 1-3, 1929 which the National Equal Rights League and Race Congress invites the race to attend as church, lodge or organization delegates and individually, to plan the "Completion of Emancipation by removing the industrial and civil consequences of slavery" will be the presentation of the 3 campaign essay prizes on "Why Colored Americans should register and vote". The winners are Miss Ella J. Baker, New York City, Wm. H. Scott, Woburn, Mass., and John S. Webbank, San Francisco of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes respectively.

The donors of the first prize of \$25.00 are Bishop and Mrs. Reverdy C. Ransom, of second prize of \$15.00 Hon. Wm. H. Lewis, Boston, Mass., of third prize of \$10.00, Rufus L. Perry, Esq., N. Y., and Dr. Cromwell P. West, Newport, R. I. The active judges were Dr. Ernest Lyons of Baltimore, A. W. Rhodes, Editor Philadelphia Tribune, Carl Murphy, Secretary, President of the Afro-American. No junior awards were made. The winning essays will be read in person or by proxy at the night mass meetings Jan. 1st and 2nd. Prizes will be mailed if winners are absent.

Weekly honorable mentions went to Capt. Earle W. Mann, Denver, T. H. R. Clarke, Esq., D. of C., Clara V. Nesbitt, Norcross, Ga., seconds Jos. A. McCoy, New Haven, Jas. E. Allen, New York, Monroe Plant, New York, thirds.

Rev. Geo. F. Miller, president, and Rev. Wm. H. Jernagin, vice-at-large former heads of the two merged bodies appeal for a full attendance Emancipation the race will be nu-

SCHOLARSHIP IN MEMORY OF COLORED DOCTOR

A scholarship of \$100 has been created for the Bordentown Manual Training School by six sons in memory of their father, the late Dr. W. R. Granger, colored physician of Newark.

W. R. Valentine, principal of the school, announced the scholarship. It is described as follows:

"An annual scholarship of \$100 founded by six sons of Dr. W. R. Granger in memory of the kindly interest which he had in the young people of his race, and the frequent help he gave them."

Dr. Granger practiced medicine for many years in this state and in Virginia. He was always solicitous over the welfare of young colored people.

Medical Gymnast

After two years at the Uppsven-ska Gymnasium, in Stockholm, Sweden, Georges Lorenzo Brashear has graduated and received the degree of Medical Gymnast.

Mr. Brashear is from Los Angeles and was formerly physical director at Tuskegee and Lincoln University in Missouri. He is also a musician, having been a member of Fletcher Henderson's orchestra. Mr. Brashear is the first Negro to graduate from the institution.

G. L. Brashear

The degree is issued only by the state government of Sweden, and one must qualify in the following subjects for it: Chemistry, physics, anatomy, microscopic-anatomy, physiology, pathological-physiology, histology, and the theory of electrotherapy, the science of massage and the theory and practice of kinesiology.

Girls Capture Prizes in Contest — Republicans Address Lyceum

Her essay judged the best among scores submitted by New York high school students in the contest sponsored by the Sigma chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. Miss Irma M. West 136th street, of Wadleigh High School, was announced winner of the gold medal, Sunday by Dr. Oma H. Price, at the O. C. Price Lyceum, Mother A. M. E. Zion Church.

The prizes were offered to all students, regardless of race, for compositions on "Why Eligibles Should Register and Vote in All Elections." Awards of the silver and bronze medals were made to Miss Enid Vaughn, 45 West 135th street, of Wadleigh High School, and Miss Isobel Stark, 305 West 138th street, Junior High School, respectively. Judges were Miss Thelma E. Berlack and Doctors Oma H. Price and Charles A. Butler. Noah D. Thompson headed the contest committee.

The awards preceded a meeting at which Col. Theodore Roosevelt had been slated to speak. He did not appear. Addresses were made by Horace W. Palmer, candidate for State Senator from the Twentieth district; John W. Remer, candidate for Assemblyman from the Twenty-first district, both white Republicans; J. Dalmus Steele, and Mrs. Eva T. Parks, director of activities for women in the Hoover-Curtis campaign committee.

Music was offered by the Lyceum Choral Club, under direction of Leon S. Adger. Solos were sung by Miss Cornelia Dickerson and Mme. H. Dorth.

Three Haitian Physicians to Study in America

Washington. — The Rockefeller foundation of New York has issued fellowships to three Haitian physicians to study at Howard university. They are Drs. Jean Joseph Francis, Francois Marc Maurice, and Paul Francois Leon Rene Salomon. These physicians are teachers in the National Medical school and have come to Howard to specialize in their respective fields. Dr. Francis will do research in biology; Dr. Salomon in physics, and Dr. Salomon in chemistry.

merously represented where it was proclaimed through this consolidated race organization for racial initiative and action in a strong united movement to fight racial caste and serfdom. Delegate fees are \$2.00 for organization delegates, \$1.00 for individuals.

BROOKLYN TIMES

NOV 27 1928

NO VESTRIS HEROES, ENGINEER ASSERTS; BELITTLES LICORISH

Smith Denies Barbadian Saved
Single Survivor; Stokers De-
fended and Maligned.

Lionel Licorish, a youthful Barbadian negro who served on the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris which sank on Nov. 12 with the loss of 111 lives and who was hailed and received yesterday by Mayor Walker as the "outstanding hero" of the tragedy, has been knocked down from his pedestal.

Licorish, who was accertrited with having commanded lifeboat No. 14 and to have rescued 20 persons from drowning, several times leaping from the boat to effect the rescues at risk of his life and then to have dived over again to capture a pair of oars, was only one of 19 persons in the boat, it was testified today at the investigation being conducted by the Steamboat Inspector Service in the Custom House, Manhattan.

Ernest Smith, second refrigerating engineer on the liner, was in Lifeboat No. 14. As an officer of the liner, he naturally would have command of the lifeboat, since no superior officer was on board.

Smith testified today there were only 19 persons in the lifeboat.

"Well," Smith was asked, "If there were only 19 persons in the boat, how do you account for the fact that Licorish saved 20 persons?"

"He didn't," said Smith. "He saved nobody. Licorish took his orders from me as I was in command of the boat."

Gave Life Obeying Orders

He said that Licorish never left the boat from the time Smith

dragged him into it after two third-class passengers had been taken on board.

Smith insisted there were no heroes, except one of the engineers, Jones, who lost his life in carrying out an order to go to the stoke-hold after all others had left, and to draw the fire from the remaining boiler in order to prevent an explosion as the water rose in the hold.

Smith's testimony that there were no heroes in the tragedy climaxed a day of conflicting testimony in which the "black gang" was accused of cowardice by some witnesses and defended by others as men who did their full duty, sticking to their posts until the last moment.

Direct contradiction of Chief Engineer Adams' charge that the stokers refused to go below decks when ordered, just before the liner sank, came in the testimony of Alfred Hanson, second pantryman of the liner.

Hanson testified he saw five or six firemen aiding in launching lifeboat No. 4 and that an engineer ordered them to go back to the stoke-hold.

"Did they go down?" Dickerson N. Hoover, conducting the examination, asked.

"Yes, they did," the witness replied.

Hanson, tall, fair-haired and possessing a marked Swedish accent was the man who took the snapshots later published in newspapers of the sinking of the Vestris. He testified at the Custom House investigation in a quiet, self-composed voice.

He told again how lifeboats numbers 2 and 4, filled largely with women and children, never left their davits, but were sucked beneath the waves as the Vestris sank.

Says Stokers Disobeyed.

Harry Forsythe, third engineer of the Vestris, laid the failure of the pumps to the refusal of the negro stokers to obey his command to "go below." His testimony bearing on this point was given without hesitation.

Q.—Did you observe any mutiny on the part of the "black gang?"

A.—I went on deck and told them—the stokers—to go below, and five or six went. The others did not.

Q.—How many refused?

A.—I couldn't say, exactly.

Forsythe testified that all the pumps were putting water over the side of the vessel. He said the pumps were working with 125 pounds of steam Monday morning, the day the ship sunk, but after the firemen had refused to do their duty the pressure was reduced to some six pounds.

This, he declared, was not enough to allow the pumps to function.

He also testified that every engineer stayed on the job in the stoke-hold after the "black gang" had left, and worked to keep up steam in the available boiler. Forsythe was

carefully dressed in a black suit, looking very much the steamship officer in his black tie and wing collar. He walked with a slight limp.

Tells of First Leak

George Johnston Prestwick, fourth engineer, who was making his first voyage on the Vestris, was the next witness. His duties, he said, were to overhaul the port engines and keep them in proper condition.

Prestwick testified that the first leak he learned about was at 10:30 Sunday morning, when he attempted to eject ashes through the starboard hopper. The valve leaked, flooding the bilges and the stokehold. He then tried the aft port hopper and this valve also took in water. He reported this to Chief Engineer Adams and together they packed the valves with canvas, making them water-tight.

But by that time, Prestwick said, the bilges and stoke-hold were flooded. Because of his duties, he said, he had little to do with the black gang. He and his fellow engineers were so busy on Monday, he testified, that he paid little attention to the stokers. He had no conception of the time, he said, but he suddenly noticed that the engineers were alone in the stoke-hold and were working to keep up steam.

On one occasion, he said, an officer went on deck to order the stokers back to the boilers and a few came down, wearing lifebelts. He did not know how many, nor how long they stayed on the job.

A charge that 15 firemen and other members of the crew in lifeboat No. 7 refused to attempt to rescue persons struggling in the water was made by Thomas R. Edwards, a steward, the next witness.

"When the lifeboat I was in was over the side," he said, "I suggested we try to pick up some of those swimming in the water. I begged and commanded. But a fireman told me if I didn't keep quiet he'd bash my head in with an oar."

Q.—Which fireman was that?

A.—I don't know his name, but he had a mustache.

Q.—Well, what did you do when he threatened you?

A.—What could I do? It was 15 to one.

Reginald Dixon, sixth engineer of the Vestris, testified to the refusal of the "black gang" to stick to their posts.

The sixth engineer, who is the smallest man in point of physical size yet seen at the investigation, won a laugh when he swore that he and the fifth engineer, attempted to pull some of the husky negro firemen along the sloping deck and back to the stoke-hold.

Denies Licorish Was Hero

Ernest Smith, second refrigerating engineer, a pink-faced, black-haired, youthful-looking officer, repeated his story told yesterday at the Tuttle inquiry, in which he said Lionel Licorish, the colored quartermaster, was far from a hero, despite the fact he had been hailed as such.

Smith, as the senior officer in lifeboat No. 14, was asked by Mr. Morgan how many persons were in the boat.

"There were 19 of us," he replied.

Q. (By Mr. Morgan).—Well, if there were only 19 in the boat, how could Licorish rescue 20?

A.—That's what I'd like to know. I'd be interested to find out where they get all that stuff about Licorish,

I don't want to take any glory from him, but he wasn't a hero. There were no heroes. Why, I picked up the sixth engineer (Reggie Dixon), the lad who testified just before me, from the water when he was all in and Licorish would not lend a finger to help him into the boat.

Q.—Did Licorish go out from the boat to get anybody?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he go and get a couple of oars?

A.—No. The oars floated alongside the boat and we picked them up.

Was In Same Lifeboat

Q.—You were in the boat before Licorish?

A.—Yes. I was the first one in the boat. As the Vestris sank I stepped from a skylight right into the lifeboat.

Q.—And you helped Licorish into the boat?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he get out of the boat at any time?

A.—No.

Q.—You had charge of the boat?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of orders did you give him?

A.—I told Licorish to raise the sail and lower it.

Q.—And did he do it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did other people obey orders, too?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of orders did you issue to them?

A.—To bail the boat. Some of the passengers did not always do it and I had to bail.

Disputes Sorenson

Smith said Capt. Sorenson came to their boat and was picked up. He was the last man taken in. When they reached New York, he said, he was surprised to learn that Capt. Sorenson had told reporters a negro had command of the boat and was a hero.

"That was not true," Smith said. "Capt. Sorenson was the last person to be pulled into the boat and I don't see how he can say anything about Licorish because he didn't see Licorish do anything but raise or lower the sail."

In answer to a question by Assistant U. S. Attorney Todarelli, Smith said that any passenger in the boat who said Licorish did anything heroic or had command of the lifeboat, is "handling the truth carelessly."

"Licorish was the fourth person taken into the boat by me," he continued. "I was the first in and then I picked up two steerage passengers. Then I got Licorish."

Asked if he considered Chief Engineer Adams was lax in his duty and showed poor judgment in directing an assistant engineer to go to the deck and order the stokers back to their posts, Smith said he considered Chief Adams showed good judgment.

"It was his duty to remain on the job and keep things going. He had charge of the engine room," he said.

"There was one piece of heroism," he continued. "Engineer Jones gave up his life in carrying out orders when he was told to go to the stoke-hold and draw the fires in the boiler to prevent an explosion."

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Education - 1928.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. STATE CHAMPIONS



Bertha Jones and Frederick Smith won the State Declamation Contest at Princess Anne Academy. Both are in the seventh grade.

COUNTY GIRL AND BOY WIN STATE CONTEST

Bertha Jones And Frederick Smith Are Victors
In State Finals

BOTH ARE STUDENTS
IN SEVENTH GRADE

Declamation Recitation
Championships Held At
Princess Anne

Princess Anne, Md.—(Special to the Herald). Bertha Jones of Charles County and Frederick Smith of Anne Arundel County are proud possessors of the title "State Champions" because of their recent victory in the state-wide finals of the Declamation-Recitation contest held at Princess Anne Academy.

By winning in the semi-finals at Annapolis, May 5, they became champions of the Western shore and a week later at Princess Anne Academy they met and defeated the pick of the Eastern shore counties in the state finals.

The contest was limited to students attending the sixth and seventh grades. The girls recited poetry while the boys were required to select prose.

Seventh Grade Students

Bertha Jones, champion of the girls, is a student in the seventh grade of Pomonkey school. Bertha is a good student and her friends are proud of her victory.

Frederick Smith is a student in the seventh grade of Stanton school, Annapolis. Winner in the finals this year, he also was a close second last year. "Freddy", who is not quite thirteen, does not suffer from stage fright while speaking, but seems to be a natural orator and actor.

His ambition is to become a lawyer. While he is studious and stands well in his classes, he also finds time for sports and is popular with his schoolmates.

Had Hard Road

That the "would be" champions had a difficult road to travel can be judged from the following facts. Contestants must first qualify to represent their schools in the local (county) contest. Two girls and two boys who receive the highest score are then eligible to compete in the semi-final contests. The semi-finals determine winners of the Eastern Shore (counties) and Western Shore (counties) respectively. The students surviving these tests then meet in a final match to decide the state championship.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

(The Public Journal.)

The award of the Spingarn Medal is shrouded in mystery. This year the N. A. A. C. P. committee awarded the medal to Charles W. Chesnut, novelist. The award is annually accompanied by the statement that the "medal is given each year to the man or woman of African descent for most distinguished achievement in some field of honorable endeavor." The "each year," it seems to us, means the previous year, or why not give the medal to the portentious heirs of Hannibal Tomisant L'Overture?

Fredrick Douglass or Booker T. Washington?

The Spingarn Medal, this year, should have been awarded to Neval H. Thomas, the most uncompromising foe of segregation and of injustice in America today. Why go back 30 years or 100 years to reward an admittedly brilliant writer when we are facing today the most damnable scourge from which we suffer—segregation?

We hark back to the winners of this coveted prize—Dr. Just, for researches in biology; Mayor Young, for organizing the Lebanon Constabulary; Burleigh, for creative music; Braithwaite, for achievement in literature; DuBois, for the Pan-African Congress; Gilfin, for the Emperor Jones; Mary B. Talbert, for restoration of the Douglass Home; Carver, for scientific research; Roland Hayes, for his singing; James Weldon Johnson, diplomat; Dr. Carter Woodson, for his research into Negro history, and Overton, for his achievement in business. Not one of these are worth a tinker's damn when compared to the achievement of Neval H. Thomas, in breaking up segregation in the Government Departments at Washington. When we pass over the wonderful achievements of Thomas, this year, and go back 30 years to reward Chestnut, we retrograde just that number of years, in robbing Peter to pay Paul. In this connection, the question naturally arises how is this award made? Bishop Hurst is chairman of the committee on award. The other members are: Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. John Hope, Oswald Garrison Villard, James H. Dillard and Dr. DuBois. We fear that Dr. DuBois is the committee and really makes the awards. It is at least patent to all that everyone of the Spingarn winners are friends of DuBois.

When did the committee meet? What members were present? There are pertinent questions that ought to be answered. The annual meetings of the choice coterie of the N. A. A. C. P. are heralded in releases to the newspapers. When did we receive a release giving notice of the meeting of the Spingarn committee? Roosevelt, Villard, Bishop, Hurst are busy men. When did they attend these meetings?

Of all the reasons for making the awards in the past the one given for the award to DuBois is the most frivolous—for organizing the Pan-African Congress—now defunct. The members and friends of the N. A. A. C. P. want to know why the award of the Spingarn Medal this year did not go to Neval H. Thomas, who did more to combat the greatest evil from which America suffers than any other man, while DuBois was engaged in foisting segregation upon Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

WAS VALEDICTORIAN

COLORED GIRL LEADS HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AT OAK BLUFFS, MASS.—VALEDICTORIAN, CLASS PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF LITERARY SOCIETY OF CLASS—AMY JOYCE J. DENNISTON, 16 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER OF REV. AND MRS. OSCAR E. DENNISTON, GRADUATES WITH HONOR—WROTE CLASS ODE

Miss Amy Joyce Denniston, youngest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Oscar E. Denniston of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts graduated with honors from the Oak Bluffs High School, as the Valedictorian of her class. The graduation exercises were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening, June 14. The church was crowded to its capacity and was artistically decorated with the class colors, Crimson and Gold. The graduates marched through an arch of red roses formed by the students of the classes. Miss Denniston led the line Freshman, Sophomore and Junior of graduates being the first to the platform which had a beautiful background of green ferns, with the class motto formed by yellow and red roses.

The Valedictory address by Miss Denniston was on the class motto, "Launched, but not anchored". The other speakers of the class spoke on Aviation so Miss Denniston prefaced her valedictory address with the following:—

The large audience was held spell-bound to the last word; great applause followed. Miss Denniston was presented with four beautiful bouquets. American Beauty roses, from her parents; a bouquet of pink roses from Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Hinckley of Vineyard Haven; pink roses from the Christian Endeavor Society of which she is secretary, and a bouquet of Giant Pink Peonies from Mrs. Carrie S. Sherwood.

The class ode sung by the graduating class, after the presentation of Diplomas by Superintendent R. W. Martin, was written by Miss Denniston.

Besides being the valedictorian of her class, Miss Denniston was also the class president, and president of the Literary society of the High School. She has made an excellent record since her Freshman year. It was during her Sophomore year that she won the \$5 gold piece offered by the W. R. C. No. 134, to the student writing the best essay on "What it means to be a good American Citizen." During her Junior year, she was one of the leading members of the debating team. The class prophecy, written by the class president, was printed in the school magazine "The Echo".

It may be said that though Miss Denniston is only sixteen years of age, she has made a brilliant record in High School and it is certain that she will continue to be a success. She followed in the steps of her sister, Olive N. Louise, who graduated with the class of '24, being the honor essayist of her class.

The Christian Endeavor society gave a reception to their honored secretary, Amy J. Denniston at the Bradley Memorial Church, Circuit Avenue on Tuesday evening, June 19. Miss Denniston received several gold pieces and many useful gifts, among which was a special graduation cake.

BALTIMORE BOY WINS HONORS AT BOWDOIN

Awarded Noyes Political Economy Prize For Excellence In Economics

William H. Dean, Jr., valedictorian of the Class '26, Douglass High School, Baltimore, has won the Noyes Political Economy prize of \$60 for excellence in Economics, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Dean has won several other honors while in college. In his freshman year, he was awarded the Goodwin French prize of \$30 as "The Most excellent scholar in French"; the second prize of \$20 in the DeAlva Stanwood Declamation competition; the first prize of \$30 for excellence in Freshman Public Speaking. He is also a member of the French Club.

In both his freshman and sophomore years, Dean has been a member of the college orchestra. He is also leading his class in scholastic rating, for which President Sills has

personally commended him in letters.

Dean is the son of the Rev. William H. Dean, District Superintendent of the South Baltimore District of the M. E. Church, and former pastor of Sharp St. Memorial and Ames Churches.

NEWS

WILMINGTON, DEL.

JUL 7 1928

MEDAL AWARDED BRAVE NEGRO BOY

Perkins Jenkins, Ferris School Cadet, Saved Lives of Two Others

Leaped In Electricity-Charged Water, Removed Wire With Baseball Bat

Accompanied by formal military presentation ceremonies a negro boy's bravery in saving the lives of at least two others on June 24, was rewarded last night at the Ferris Industrial School when the medal of honor of the institution was pinned on Perkins Jenkins, 16 years old, by C. P. Hearn, chairman of the board of trustees of the school.

Jenkins saved the lives of Lewis Rapano and Charles Jakotowicz, white boys and fellow cadets at the Ferris Industrial school, on June 24, when he leaped into a puddle of water charged with 2300 volts of electricity from a live wire that had been torn loose in a storm and saved the two boys who were writhing in agony, and knowing the wire clear of the water with a baseball bat. Jenkins received a shock that knocked him off his feet when he struck the wire.

When Perkins was presented with the medal last night before a crowd of nearly 500 spectators, he was the first boy to be so honored since Colonel A. E. Tanner became superintendent of the school. The medal was authorized by the board for presentation some time ago, but Perkins is the first student to receive the decoration at formal military presentation.

All of the cadets in the school numbering nearly 200, participated in the ceremony. After the orders of presentation had been read and the order of present arms called, Perkins stepped forward and the medal was

In presenting the medal, Mr. Hearn highly complimented the boy on his valiant deed, stating that the awarding of the medal is the "most pleasant duty that I have had since being connected with the school."

He also pointed out that his heroism had made him an outstanding figure in the school and his conduct in the future should be nothing save that which would exemplify the honor of a cadet of the Ferris Industrial School.

The situation which is listed as "General Orders Number 3," was read by a sergeant and authorized presentation of the medal as well as official commendation of Jenkins.

The members of the board of trustees of the Ferris Industrial School, all of whom were present, are: C. P. Hearn, president; former Senator L. Heisler Ball, James T. Chandler and Arthur Derrickson, of Milford.

MISS JENNY D. PORTER AWARDED PH. D. AT CINCINNATI U.

Well Known Stowe School Principal of Cincinnati Won Honors By Attending Night Classes

Miss Jenny D. Porter, principal of the Harriett Beecher Stowe School of Cincinnati, who has numerous friends in this city, won the rare distinction of having the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon her by the University of Cincinnati last Saturday week. Her host of friends in various sections of the United States will be rejoiced to hear of her great achievement.

A reprint from one of the leading Cincinnati papers follows:

Years of effort and study were rewarded Saturday morning when Miss Jennie Porter, principal of the Harriett Beecher Stowe school was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the College of Education of the University of Cincinnati.

For years Mrs. Porter has devoted her time to the uplift of her race. In addition to her studies as principal of a large school she has spent many hours doing community work among the members of her race. Her efforts and life have been devoted to the mental, physical and spiritual uplift of her people.

Recently the editor of a Negro publication praised her work and

spoke of her as one who combined the spiritual qualifications, the intelligence and efficiency which he declared to be necessary for a leader who sought to advance his race.

While doing her work as principal and civic leader, Mrs. Porter attended night classes at the University in order to prepare herself for the Ph. D. degree. She is one of the very few Negro women ever to receive the degree in this country. Two years ago she was awarded the degree of Master of Arts.

Mrs. Porter resides at Lincoln avenue and Parkway.

MORE GRADUATES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

James Henry Hunt as of the class of 1924, A. B.; Master of Arts, Neil Herriford, A. B. Univ. of Kansas; R. J. Bunch, A. B. U. of Cal.; Kenneth B. M. Crooks, A. B.; Harvard; Master of Education, George W. Gove, Jr., A. B., De Pauw University; William A. Clark, A. B., Hampton Institute; L. B. Fraser, S. B.; Grace L. Hammond, A. B., Oberlin; Law School, Louis L. Redding, A. B.; Dental School, Clifton B. Cooper.

YALE UNIVERSITY, CONN.

David W. Moss, A. B., B. D.; R. J. Johnson, A. B.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, MASS.

Ruth Lillian Brown, A. B.; Jane Bolin, A. B.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.

Howard Marshall Payne, A. B.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, CONN.

Ellis A. Kendall, Jr., A. B.

SMITH COLLEGE, MASS.

Elizabeth Frances McCard, A. B.

BATES COLLEGE, MAINE

Lawrence H. Knox, B. S., cum laude; David T. Ray, B. S.

AMHERST COLLEGE

Clarence R. White, A. B.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, MASS.

W. B. Williams, A. B.; G. B. Robinson, A. B.

Merrill J. Carter from Tufts

Mr. Merrill J. Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Carter of 23 Wigglesworth St., received his degree as Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from Tufts College, June 18th, 1928.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Wenonah Bond, A. B.; Elizabeth May Lewis, A. B.; Religious Ed., Helen Liddelle Jones, A. B.; Law School, Clifford Louis Clarke, A. B.; John Clifford Clarkson, A. B.; Howard Russell Gray, B. B. A.; George Washington Hicks, A. B.; John Benjamin Hill, A. B.; Master of Arts, Frank Carl Shirley, A. B., S. T. B.; Theology, Leroy J. Montgomery, A. B.; Dennis W. Perkins, A. B.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Engineering, Leslie R. Simms, A. B. Mech. Engineering.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Ellen Ophelia Miller, S. B.; Anna E. Tannehill, S. B.; Eolyn Carolyn Klugh, M. S., (Radcliffe A. B.)

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL

George C. Kendall, Henry Quarles. Mass. Inst. Technology

Gustave M. Solomon, B.S.

Tufts College

Merrill J. Carter, B.S. of Boston, Lloyd M. Cofer, B.S.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Doris Dandridge, pianoforte; Eneida Hamlett, pianoforte, Sydonia Bird, public school music.

6-Salem Normal

Hortense Sanders

Boston Teachers' College

Mary Roundtree, A. B. in Education Olive Watson, S. B. in Education

Memorial High, Roxbury

Osbeth and Barbara Henry. Barbara will go to Boston Teachers' College. Olivia Johnston intends to go to Portia Law School. Janet Monroe will go to City College, N. Y. Mary Smith, Theodora Wootton, going to Boston Teachers' College, Wendella Conover, a post-graduate course at Memorial her intention, Eleanor Walden, Margaret Fuller, Gwendolyn Henderson, Dorothy Hill, Viola Lee, Mildred Wolff.

Practical Arts High

Martha Phillips

Girls' High, Boston

Myrtle Cantdell, Catharine Watson, Josephine Earl, Dorothy Campbell, Edith Foster, Doris Williams, Dymtha Brown, Cora Lloyd, Susie Randolph, Edna Williams, Dorothy Jackson, Henrietta Brown, Viola Rogers, Helen Ridley, Thelma Augustus, Muriel Rick-er, Miriam Irish, Sylvia De Fuze, Edna Mitchell, Dorothy Bell, Inez Miller, Margaret Thomas.

Brighton High

Wilhelmina Morrison, Olive Harris. Mechanics Arts High, Boston Morris Davis, Stephen Davis, Vincent Hollinside, John Howard, Ernest Joseph.

Boston English High

Paul Carrington, Lester Daniels, Chas. Eastman, Beresford Jackson, Orlander Jordan, Charles Kearney, Luther Wakel, Edden Roberts, Allan Senhouse, Warren Seldon, Frank Spikes.

Boys' Latin School

Frank Snowden, Jr. Wm. Harrison.

High School of Commerce

Walter Lee.

Girls' Latin

Hernice E. Clives, Armanda Pack.

Everett High

Arnita Snowden, Joseph Underwood, in addition to those published in last week's edition.

BOSTON TRADE HIGH SCHOOL

Clarence G. Scott, Fred Brown.

WINS FRANKLIN MEDAL

Frank M. Snowden, Jr., aged 16 years, son of Captain and Mrs. Frank M. Snowden of 86 Harold St., Roxbury, Mass., was graduated from the Boston Public Latin School on Friday evening, June 22, 1928, with several hon-

ors of distinction.

Young Snowden has maintained a high standard of scholarship during his entire course at the Public Latin School and finished among the first seven of his class, thereby winning one of the "Franklin Medals", the most coveted prize awarded. He also won the "Dixwell Classical Prize", awarded to the scholar in each class standing highest in Latin and Greek.

In the short story and essay contest conducted recently by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority young Snowden was awarded a prize for the 2nd best essay submitted. Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, the noted critic being the judge. Snowden was a lieutenant in the cadet corps and a member of Le Cercle Francais and the Physics club. He expects to enter Harvard next year.

COL. UNIV. SECRETARY

MISS BURCH APPOINTED SEC. OF A DEPARTMENT IN WHITE UNIVERSITY

Miss Mildred L. Burch, formerly of Cambridge, then a graduate of Boston University, has been appointed secretary of the Teachers' College of Religion at Columbia University, first of the race to receive such an appointment.

BOSTON YOUTH WINS HONORS IN SCHOOL

Boston, Mass.—A Defender newsie, Frank M. Snowden Jr., 16-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Snowden, recently graduated from the Boston public Latin school with several honors of distinction.

Frank maintained a high standard of scholarship throughout his course and finished among the first seven in his class. He won one of the coveted Franklin medals and the Dixwell classical prize which was awarded to the student in each class ranking highest in Greek and Latin.

In a short story and essay contest conducted by the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority the youth was awarded a prize for the second best essay submitted. William Stanley Braithwaite, well-known literary critic was the judge. Frank was a member of the Le Cercle Francais, a lieutenant in the cadet corps and a member of the school's physics club. He will enter Harvard university next fall to gain new laurels.



F. M. Snowden

Education - 1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions MOTHER AND DAUGHTER GRADUATE



MRS. LAURA KNIGHT AND MISS LENA CLARICE KNIGHT

The University of Cincinnati honored a mother and her daughter Saturday at the annual commencement exercises, when the degree of master of arts was conferred upon both of them. This mother, Mrs. Laura Knight, is a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools. Though established in her profession, she made no end of learning, and after her work in the schools, she came in the afternoons to the university that she might perfect herself for her duties. The daughter, Lena, followed in her mother's footsteps. At the age of 15 she was graduated from the Woodard high school and at 18 from the university. "This woman and her daughter are masters of the art of life," said the university president in his address. "For them this work has been more than a mastering of arts in books and art in the lectures of professors." (Story on page 5.)

GEORGIAN CHOSEN TO MAKE 1928 EUROPEAN STUDENT PILGRIMAGE

ATHENS, Ga., June 21—(A.N.P.)—One of the two colored girls of the United States chosen to make the 1928 European Student Pilgrimage under the auspices of the National Y. W. C. A. for the purpose of travel and studying students abroad, is Miss Vivian Elena Reid, of Athens, Georgia. The twenty-two young women chosen will be divided into Groups I and II, the former touring Northern Europe, and the latter in which Miss Reid has been placed will visit the principal cities in the countries of Germany, France, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, and England. A conductor will travel with each group. Groups II will have the distinction of a German student joining them when they reach Europe. Outstanding features of Group II will be contact with leaders of the French Student Movement, a visit to the headquarters of the World's Student Christian Federation League of Nations and International Labor office in Geneva, days in Inter-laken, in some of the finest scenery of the Swiss Alps, Milan, Venice, Florence. This is the first group of the Student Pilgrimages to visit Italy meeting with student leaders in Budapest, Hungary, seeing self-help activities and facing problems of a country divided since the war.

It is with the Y. W. C. A. group that one in addition to seeing and doing will have time to study the manners and customs, the ideals and philosophies of European countries, to interpret some of them by discussing them with students who are interested in these problems and most of all to form friendships with students abroad that mere traveling and sight-seeing could never do.

Miss Reid is a college graduate of Fisk University and a teacher in one of the public schools of Athens, Georgia, of which her mother is principal.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Sunday, June 17, 1928

COLORED GIRL WINS \$800 SCHOLARSHIP

By J. C. Mardenborough

That a colored girl has won the \$800 scholarship to the University of Cincinnati is not a matter of small import when it is remembered

that this is perhaps the largest prize that has ever been won by a person of this community. When we mentioned last week that, Marguerite Sherherd Frierson came out with honors as a graduate from Shaw university, the fact was not known that she was one of the winners of the two prizes offered by the University of Cincinnati. She made an unusual record which accounts for the fact she was one of the successful students out of so large a number. The other \$800 scholarship prize was won by a North Carolina girl. The Augusta girl graduated with salutatory honors and will enter the University of Cincinnati next term by reason of her fine scholarship.

This young student is the daughter of Dr. Frierson of this city who lives on Picquett avenue. She is a graduate of Haines Institute in the class of 1924 and was also a honor graduate. This fine record and this outstanding honor which comes to Marguerite Frierson is also an honor to her parents Mme and Dr. Frierson. It is just another indication of the fine sort of training one gets from Haines institute, founded and headed by Principal Lucy C. Laney. The entire community feels a selfish bit of pride in this honor which has come to this young Augusta girl.

HAS SPENT 26 YEARS AS EDUCATOR IN THE PHILLIPINES



—Courtesy The Independent

Prof. Butler, Native of Elizabeth City, Has 40,000 Filipino Students

Elizabeth City, N. C., June 27—After twenty-six years as an educator in the Philippines, John H. M. Butler, native of this city, is here

visiting his brother and family. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Butler, prominent local residents, for the first time since taking up his work in the islands.

Prof. Butler is superintendent of two of the largest divisions of the Philippine Bureau of Education, being the only superintendent presiding over two divisions. There are fifty-four divisions in the bureau. He has not always held the high position he now holds in the islands, however. The story of Prof. Butler's sojourn in the Philippines and his rise to eminence as an educator, there bears both a touch of the romantic and adventuresome. Twenty-six years ago when school teachers in Elizabeth City and Eastern North Carolina were in poor demand, before the Aycock, Brickett and McLean policies of intensive education for North Carolina came into existence, Prof. Butler was assistant principal of Elizabeth City State Normal at a salary of \$30.00 a month.

In 1902, not long after the close of the Spanish-American War, when the United States entered the Philippines, the War Department issued a call for several hundred school teachers, preferably of the Negro race, to establish schools in the islands. Prof. Butler heard the call. He struck out for the Philippines. With hard work, and devotion to the cause he has guided the Negroid population of his adopted land in the rudiments of education until today he holds the dual superintendency referred to, supervising the divisions of Isabella and Cagayan. He has 900 teachers and 40,000 students in his two divisions and has held his present position for eight years. Of the 53 other superintendents of education in the Philippines, 35 are white men, graduates of American colleges and universities.

Prof. Butler has traveled the 15,000 miles between the Philippine Islands and the States this year on a special mission for the Hon. Luther P. Bewley, the Philippine director of education. He will spend four months in America studying vocational training at Hampton, Tuskegee and other schools to acquire a knowledge of suitable methods for vocational training in the United States public schools in the Philippines.

The Negroid race in the islands are known as Negritos; they are small of stature, and formerly were of a rather savage-like nature. Prof. Butler is a man 6 feet tall and weighing 220 pounds. The first sight of him awed the diminutive natives, who had never seen so much humanity in one bulk in all their lives. They eyed him cautiously, gesticulated and then prostrated themselves. They called him Big King.

Woman Gets Doctor's Degree

CINCINNATI, O.—Miss Jeanne Davis Porter, principal of State Elementary and Junior High School received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education from the University of Cincinnati last week. Stowe has 3,000 children and 113 teachers.

SCHOLAR PRESENTED TO HOWARD STUDENTS

On Tuesday, May 1, the Kappa Mu Honorary Scholarship Society presented Dr. Broadus Mitchell, associate professor of political science at John Hopkins University, and executive member of the Phi Beta Kappa there.

Professor Mitchell spoke on scholarship and its place in higher education. He was introduced by Dr. Montecarlo W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who was made an honorary member of the society.

The following students were elected to membership eligibility for which is an average of 85 per cent for seniors and 90 per cent for juniors: Carroll Miller, Edith Murray, Helen E. Wilson, Gladys Galloway, David Tucker, Emma B. Dudley, Nathan Nance, Louis Hansborough, Mamie Wormley, Minnie Pearson, Elizabeth J. Johnson, Louise Canaday, Lillian V. Hill, Gladys Jameson, Edith Marshall, Robbie Turner, Harriet Ferguson, Mary Sullivan, William Burt Harper, Lillian Taylor.

Rewan O. Murray is president of Kappa Mu. It was founded in 1921 by Clifton Nelson. "On Two Dimensional Analysis Situs With Special Reference To The Jordan Curve Theorem."



PHILADELPHIA. — That was the subject of the thesis written by Dudley Woodard, a student at the college at Howard University, Washington, D. C., who received the degree of doctor of philosophy in mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, last week.

It's Dr. Woodard now. Twenty other race students received degrees at the same time.

Scurlock Photo.

AFRICAN GIRL GETS DEGREE IN DENTISTRY

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Dr. Rachel E. Hill, a native of Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, who was recently granted the degree of doctor of dental surgery by the Howard University, won the distinction of being the first native African woman to enter the field of dentistry.

Three other native Africans have graduated in dentistry from Howard University, all of whom have been members of recent classes. Kofi Tewla Intsifil, a member of the class of 1916, is practicing at his home in West Africa. Peter Christan, who is a graduate of the academy and college, as well as the Dental School, completed his dentistry in 1925 after post-graduate work in Europe, and has returned to his home, the Gold Coast, West Africa. Aaron Folumbo Isaac DeWalt, of the class of 1926, is practicing in Monrovia.

52 GET DEGREES IN N. ENGLAND COLLEGES

Elizabeth McCard, Baltimore Girl, Takes Honors At Smith

HARVARD GRADUATES 10
Boston Univ., 11, Williams, 2, Amherst, 1

BOSTON, Mass. — Fifty-two students received degrees from New England Colleges recently. Seven of them are lawyers; nine, masters of arts or science, and five in theology. The list includes:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
Bachelor of Arts—James Henry Hunt— as of the class of 1924.
Master of Arts—Neil Herriford, A. B., University of Kansas.
Crooks, A. B., Harvard. Ralph J. Bunche, A. B., University of California.
Master of Education—Lionel B. Fraser, S. B., Hampton Institute. George William Gove, Jr., A. B., De Pauw University. William W. Clark, A. B., Hampton Institute. Tuskegee. George L. Hammond, A. B., Oberlin—Cincinnati.
Bachelor of Laws—Louis Lorenzo Redding, A. B., Brown University.
Doctor Medical Dentistry—Clifton B. Cooper.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Bachelor of Arts—Wenonah Bond, Elizabeth May Lewis.
Bachelor of Religious Education—Helen Liddelle Jones.
Bachelor of Laws—Clifford Louis Clarke, A. B. John Clifford Clarkson, A. B. Howard Russell Gray, B. B. A. George Washington Hicks, A. B. John Benjamin Hill, A. B.
Master of Arts—Frank Cahl Shirley, A. B., S. T. B.
Bachelor of Sacred Theology—Leroy J.

Montgomery, A. B. Dennis W. Perkins, A. B.

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering—Leslie R. Simms.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Bachelor of Science—Ellen Ophelia Miller, Annie E. Tannehill—Norwood, Mass.
Master of Science in Social Work—Eolyn Carolyn Klugh, A. B., Radcliffe.—Boston, Mass.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Bachelor of Arts—Jane Bolin, Ruth Lillian Brown.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
Howard Marshall Payne, A. B.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Ellis Albert Kendall, Jr., A. B.

SMITH COLLEGE
Elizabeth Frances McCard, A. B., cum laude—Baltimore, Md.

BATES COLLEGE
Lawrence H. Knox, B. S., cum laude, New Bedford, Mass.; David T. Ray, B. S., West Chester, Pa.

TUFTS COLLEGE
Lloyd M. Cofer, B. S.
INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE
Napoleon P. Dotson, B. P. E.

AMHERST COLLEGE
Clarence Reed White, A. B.

M. I. T.
Gustave M. Solomons, B. S.

YALE UNIVERSITY
Robert J. Johnson, A. B.; David Wellington Moss, A. B., B. D.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY
Eleanor Trent Wallace, B. I. L.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
W. B. Williams, A. B.; G. B. Robinson, A. B.

BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Alice Davis Crawford—Hartford, Conn.

SALEM NORMAL
Hortense C. Sanders.

BOSTON TEACHERS COLLEGE
Mary J. Roundtree, A. B., in Education; Olive Watson, S. B., in Education.

GORDON COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY
Edgar L. Nash.

PORTIA LAW SCHOOL
Anita Jones—Boston.

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL
George C. Kendall—Toronto, Can.; Henry Quarles.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Doris Dandridge, pianoforte; Enelda Hamlett, pianoforte; Sydonia Bird, public music.

POST CINCINNATI, O.

Being the Story of a Mother and Daughter Whom the University of Cincinnati Will Honor at One Time Saturday

By Alfred Segal

A MOTHER and her daughter will next Saturday receive the degree of Master of Arts. It is because they have together climbed to the higher ranges of learning that the university confers upon them the second highest scholastic distinction within its gift.

But they have achieved far more than can be told in the limited space of a diploma of a Master of Arts; and if it were not such a formal occasion the president of the university might speak as follows when he conferred upon them their degrees:

"LAURA KNIGHT, mother; Lena Clarice Knight, daughter; members of an under-privileged race. They have overcome the obstacles that beset the way of the negro people. With brave feet they have climbed these heights from the lowly valley.

"Coming from a race that is only 60 years out of slavery, they have ascended to the aristocracy which is of the mind.

"THIS mother, Laura Knight, is a teacher in the public schools. Tho established in her profession, she made no end of learning, and after her work in the schools, she came in the afternoons to the university that she might perfect herself for her duties.

"By this self-denial and devotion she prepared herself to be an enlightened guide of the children of her people.

"In time she attained here the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

"THIS daughter, Lena Clarice Knight, followed in her mother's steps. At the age of 15 she was graduated from Woodward High School and at 18 from this university.

"Still striving she returned and in the following year gained the degree of Master of Arts and, still aspiring, she returned another year for the degree of Bachelor of Education. She, too, must dedicate her knowledge to the glory of her people, and she became a teacher.

"SO this mother and daughter walked together in the lowly valleys among their people to lead the children toward the summits they had seen, to fill their eyes with glimpses of the light they had beheld, to touch their hearts with the courage that had lifted them up.

"And in the afternoons they returned together to this university to seek higher ranges of learning. In the serving of their people they knew no rest; there were still peaks of learning they had not seen; they must scale these to bring back new light to their people.

"TODAY it is our privilege to confer upon mother and daughter the degree of Master of Arts in education. For them this has been more than a mastering of arts in books and art in the lectures of professors.

"They are Masters of the Art of Life."

Scholarship and other distinctions

HARMON AWARDS ANNOUNCED.

Negroes Win Prizes in Letters, Education, Religion and Business.

Creative work by American negroes is being recognized today by the Harmon Foundation through sixteen awards totaling \$3,900 and accompanied by gold and bronze medals. It is the second year of the Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes under the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

Besides works in fine arts, in which the names of the winners were announced a week ago, negro achievements in literature, education, business and religious service are recognized with two awards in each classification—the first of \$400 and a gold medal, the second of \$100 and a bronze medal. In music, where no award was made last year, two 1927 awards of \$400 and two of \$100 were made.

In literature, James Weldon Johnson of New York wins the first award for his book of poems, "God's Trombones"; second prize goes to Eric D. Walrond, also of New York; for his book of original stories called "Tropic Death."

In science, the first award goes to a twenty-seven-year-old chemist, James A. Parsons, a metallurgist of the Dur Iron Company, Dayton, Ohio, for his special research in aluminum bronze, his discoveries on corrosion testing and his developments in duriron. There is no second award.

In music, one of the \$400 awards goes to R. Nathaniel Dett, musical director at Hampton Institute, for his vocal and instrumental compositions; the other to Clarence C. White, director of music, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, for his work as a composer. The two \$100 gifts were won by E. H. Margetson, organist of the Chapel of the Crucifixion, New York, and William G. Still of New York, a composer of orchestrations for symphonies.

The first religious service award goes to William N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.; the second to the Rev. R. E. Jones, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Orleans.

John W. Davis, President of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, receives the first award in education and Benjamin G. Brawley, professor in Shaw University, Raleigh, wins the second.

In business, Anthony Overton of Chicago wins the first award for his success in organizing and developing the Douglas National Bank, the Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company and the Victory Life Insurance Company. The second award goes to William G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., for success in organizing a bonding and fire insurance companies.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 (P).—Advised that a second prize of \$100 and

a bronze medal had been awarded to him by the Harmon Foundation of New York, Benjamin G. Brawley, negro school teacher of Raleigh, said tonight he would decline the award. "I have declined it," Brawley said, "For all my life I have done strictly first class work and I am not willing to accept anything that looks like an award for the second order of merit."

NEGRO LEADERS AWARDED PRIZES

Thirteen Gifts For Creative Work. Second Prize Winner Declines, Asserting Work Strictly First Class.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8. (AP).—Award of thirteen gifts to negroes in recognition of creative work in the fields of literature, education, business and religious services, was announced today by the Harmon Foundation. The awards total \$3,900 and are accompanied by gold and bronze medals.

Two awards, of \$400 and gold medal and of \$100 and Bronze medal respectively, were given in each classification as follows:

Sciences: James A. Parsons, Jr., 27, of Dayton, Ohio., first award for special research in aluminum bronze discoveries on corrosion testing and developments in duriron. No second award.

Music, (no award last year): First prizes to R. Nathaniel Dett, 45, Hampton Institute, Virginia, for vocal and instrumental compositions and to Clarence C. White, 47, institute, West Virginia, for work as a composer. Second prizes to E. H. Margetson, 36, New York, and W. G. Still, 42, New York.

Religious service: William A. DeBerry, 57, pastor of St. John's Congregational church, Springfield, Mass., first award; Rev. R. E. Jones, bishop of the M. E. Churches of New Orleans, second award.

Education: John W. Davis, 39, president West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va., first award; Benjamin Brawley 45, Raleigh, N. C. for work as teacher of English and writing.

Business: Anthony Overton 62, Chicago, first award; William G. Pearson, 63, Durham, N. C. both for success in commercial organization.

Literature: James Weldon Johnson 56, New York, first award for poems based on the imaginative creations of the old time negro preachers; Eric Waldron, 29, New York, second award for book of original stories. Awards in the

field of fine arts, totalling \$500, had been announced previously.

REFUSES SECOND PRIZE

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8. (AP).—Advised that he had been awarded a second prize of \$100 and bronze medal for his essay on negro education by the estate of William Harmon, New York, Benjamin G. Brawley, negro school teacher, of Raleigh tonight said he would decline to accept it.

"I have declined it," Brawley said, "For all my life I have done strictly first class work and I am not willing to accept anything that looks like an award for the second order of merit."

Cordola, Ga., Dispatch

JAN 11 1928

NEGRO PREACHER WINS

Rev. Robert E. Jones, of New Orleans, negro bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been awarded a bronze medal and a prize of \$100 by the Harmon Foundation in recognition of distinguished achievement in the field of religion. The ground of the award, which was made by a committee composed of five nationally-known religious leaders, was Bishop Jones' work in organizing and developing at Waveland, Miss., an educational, social and religious center for the negroes of the south. The committee mentions also his service as preacher and editor. The committee also made honorable mention of the work of Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, and Bishop A. L. Gaines of Baltimore.

Neval H. Thomas Gets Walker Medal

The Madam C. J. Walker Committee on Awards met at the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on January 6 to consider the nominations and recommendations that had been sent into the committee for the award of the Walker Medal for 1927. The medal is given each year to the person deemed to have done the best work during the previous year through organization.

By unanimous vote the Medal for 1927 was awarded to Neval H. Thomas of Washington, D. C., president of the District of Columbia

branch, for his conspicuous service in fighting the great evil of segregation in the Government Departments during 1927. Under Mr. Thomas' leadership a persistent campaign against segregation in the Departments was waged and the first breach was made in the Department of the Interior when two Negro clerks were ordered to report as pension examiners. Soon after this forty-two colored employees in the same Department were ordered back to their old unsegregated posts.

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JAN 23 1928

THE E. J. DILLARD

For Distinctive Work Aiding Race Relations

Harmon Foundation Confers Awards On James H. Dillard and Julius Rosenwald

For their outstanding contributions toward improving the relations between white and Negro people in America, James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago were named to-day to receive awards in race relations granted by the Harmon Foundation of New York. Dr. Dillard was given \$500 and a gold medal.

A special award consisting of a gold medal was conferred upon Mr. Rosenwald, chairman of board of directors, Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill. The field of race relations is one division of the series of Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes, organized in 1926 and administered by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches, 105 East 22nd street, New York. It is the only award in the series which is open to either white or colored people.

Dr. Dillard, a Southern white man 71 years of age, is president of the Jeanes Fund and of the John F. Slater Fund, both of which are dedicated to educational work among Negroes. Although a single award was offered in this field, the judges felt that the services of Dr. Dillard and Mr. Rosenwald were so unique and distinguished as to deserve similar recognition.

The jury consisted of the Rev. R. E. Jones, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Alva Taylor, Secretary

of the Social Service Commission of the Disciples of Christ; Dr. W. C. Jackson, President of the North Carolina College for Women; Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University.

Public presentation of the awards will take place in Washington, D. C., at the First Congregational Church on Feb. 22 at 2:30 in the afternoon. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee of that city, is in charge of the arrangements.

As an official of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Dr. Dillard has led the South to increase the number of county training schools for Negroes, which are rural high schools, from four to more than 300. He has also won for these schools an increase in public appropriations from a little more than \$3000 to over a million annually. He initiated the University Inter-Racial Commission in the South and was one of the founders of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. In his study of race problems he visited Africa in order that he might build up a background of more complete understanding of the Negro.

Mr. Rosenwald, who is 65 years of age, has made extensive use of his wealth in promoting better relations between white and colored peoples. Outstanding are his gifts toward Negro Y. M. C. A. buildings in Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and ten other cities, and his provision of better school facilities for the colored children in the rural South. On Jan. 1, 1927, there had been completed 3593 such rural school buildings, through the aid of funds furnished by Mr. Rosenwald in co-operation with public funds and money raised by the colored people themselves. In both cases his donations have resulted in definite co-operation between white and colored people and in changing attitudes toward Negro groups generally.

Besides the Awards in Race Relations, the Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes include seven fields open only to colored men and women. These are fine arts, literature, education, business, including industry, science including invention, music and religious service. Public ceremonies for the presentation of these awards to the successful candidates, who were named on Jan. 9, will be held Feb. 12 in their home cities—Springfield, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Durham, N. C.; Dayton, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; New Orleans, La.; Charleston, W. Va., and Hampton, Va.

Hubert Harrison: An Appreciation

By HODGE KIRNON

I THINK that it was Thomas Carlyle who defined genius as the infinite capacity for taking pains, but another able thinker *immaterial* *middle ground* *between* *these two* *opposing* *views* *He took* *pains* *with* *whatever* *he* *planned* *to* *do* *in* *his* *educational* *efforts* *to* *an* *extraordinary* *degree* *yet* *he* *would* *ofttimes* *say* *that* *he* *memorized* *assimilated* *and* *transposed* *his* *wide* *range* *of* *reading* *upon* *technical* *subjects* *into* *their* *simplest* *and* *most* *understandable* *forms* *with* *but* *little* *or* *no* *effort*.

Throughout his entire intellectual career, Hubert Harrison seemed to have been an outstanding personality. That thinking is the highest form of life expression was for him an actuality. His immense fund of knowledge upon the various branches of learning attested to the breadth of his intellectual sympathies and understanding. Unlike many of his contemporaries of lesser fame, he understood that there is an inextricable relationship between the arts and philosophy: the one being the medium for the expression of life, or through which life mirrors itself; the other, the instrument for its exploration.

His discursive and discerning mind made it possible for him to appreciate and evaluate the drama, music and other forms of human expression, not only as the strivings of the mind in search for truth, but also as manifestations of social characteristics of the age. Hence, he was always able to catch glimpses of truth and of new ideas and to interpret them in both their ideological and practical aspects.

Hubert Harrison spent a great deal of his time in reading a great number and variety of books, but he was able to preserve his intellectual individuality and hold his critical ability intact. He was always the master, never the pedant. He always found time to do his own thinking. He carried many social and philosophical problems in his mind for years. He would examine and probe them for hours; then he would shelve them for a short period, take them out again and again to be subjected to his rigid tests of critical inquiry, until he felt assured that he had reached some satisfactory solution. If none was forthcoming, he at least was made more aware of the difficulties and sub-

tleties which surrounded such problems.

No trace of the Brahmin spirit was to be found in Harrison. He lived with and among his people—not on the fringes of their social life. He taught the masses and he drew much of his inspiration from them. He became their most articulate intellectual expression. This was to be seen when in 1917 he founded the Liberty League and edited "The Voice," the first organ to express the new spirit of the Negro. It is to Mr. Harrison that the credit must go for being the first militant apostle of the New Negro. He assisted in molding and directing this new spirit and its accompanying ideals into their most effective channels.

Harrison was a pioneer racialist and radical. He was the first to preach to the masses racialism and all forms of radicalism. He was the first Negro whose radicalism was comprehensive enough to include racialism, politics, theological criticism, sociology and education in a thoroughgoing and scientific manner.

Harrison lectured before more well-informed and critical audiences than any other Negro in America upon such subjects as Socialism, anthropology, Negro history and contemporary historical events, especially in their relations to the darker races. His fine scorn and irony were anathema to those who carelessly or ignorantly challenged him without good reason.

He was the possessor of an exceptionally remarkable and fertile mind, and his great and accurate knowledge upon almost every vital subject was an astonishment to even his most cultivated hearers.

None will deny, except those

who envied him, that Hubert Harrison has made an indelible stamp upon the intellectual life of the Negro. Every one of us owes him a lasting debt of gratitude. Honesty should compel us to acknowledge our great indebtedness.

Rosenwald-Dillard

A gold medal for Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago. A gold medal and \$500 for Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va.

The awards were made at First Congregational Church, Washington, February 22nd at 2:30 P. M. by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes acting for the Harmon Foundation of New York City.

The reason back of the awards was that the Harmon Foundation sought to honor two men for their outstanding contributions in improving relations between colored and white people in the United States.

Mr. Rosenwald is a Jew. He knows what race prejudice, even tho he is president of Sears Roebuck Company, one of the largest mail order houses in the world.

Thru gifts of \$25,000 in each case, he has made possible erection of K. M. C. A. buildings in Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and ten other cities.

An even larger contribution to human welfare has been his gifts to build schools and homes for teachers in the rural south.

There are in Maryland 107 such school buildings which Mr. Rosenwald helped to erect. In Virginia there are 306, in North Carolina 636, and in the whole south 3769.

Nearly a half million children are attending these "Rosenwald Schools"—10,035 in Maryland, 32,715 in Virginia and 82,305 in North Carolina.

For the first three hundred "Rosenwald Schools," Mr. Rosenwald contributed half the cost of construction. Under the present arrangements the Rosenwald Fund gives up to \$2,100 for the erection of a school building and requires the balance to be made up by the parents, the interested white friends and the public school treasury.

Here's how it worked out in 10 years since the "Fund" was incorporated. Mr. Rosenwald now 65 years old gave \$3,032,511 for the 3769 schools. Colored people gave \$3,550,763, whites gave \$784,861. County and state school boards appropriated \$10,273, 529.

To understand what that means, think of this. Mr. Rosenwald invested \$529,436 in North Carolina school children, \$209,600 in Virginia school children, and \$72,900 in Maryland school children. He has put over three quarters of a million dollars into better schools for these three states alone, helped thousands of children he will never see, and compelled inter-racial co-operation and a changed attitude in the school communities.

As a unofficial of the Jeanes and Stater funds Dr. Dillard has seen rural high schools in Dixie grow from four to over 300 members.

Thru his aid public appropriations have increased from \$3,000 to over a million annually.

He inaugurated the so-called University Interracial Commission in the South and helped to found the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Dr. Dillard is president of the Jeanes Fund which spends \$150,000 a year in paying salaries of 302 supervising teachers.

He is a trustee of the Phelps Stokes Fund which has made surveys of colored schools in America and Africa. It has also established

fellowships in white colleges for the study of the Negro.

Dr. Dillard is also a member of the Rockefeller General Education Board which in 1923-24 alone appropriated \$2,702,168 for colored education.

At 71 some men retire, Dr. Dillard is busy, today speaking all over the south for education and interracial good will.

From time to time the AFRO has asked its readers to express themselves by letter, telegram or card to individuals who plan or perpetuate hostile activities.

Mr. Rosenwald and Dr. Dillard are our friends. They are friends of humanity.

Drop them a line of cheer today. Say that with the Harmon Award goes the good will, the good wishes and eternal gratitude of colored folk everywhere in the land.

Write—Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Care Sears Roebuck, Chicago, Ill.

Write—Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Va.

Do it today.

American Men Of Science Lists Noted Negroes

By The Associated Negro Press
New York, N. Y., Feb. 21—The latest edition of American Men of Science, the leading authority or "Who's Who" among scientific men of the country, lists four colored men as among those who have made notable achievements in the field of science. Among those mentioned with a list of their schools and the societies to which they belong are Dr. Ernest E. Just of Howard University, who is referred to as having made an eminent contribution in the field of zoology; Dr. Julian Thomas Turner of Hampton Institute, specializing in botany, and Robert A. Thornton, who is pursuing advanced studies at the University of Chicago. The name of Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee is not included, nor that of Dr. St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University, two omissions which have caused comment.

Houston Product Is Listed Among Science Leaders

New York City.—(ANP)—The latest edition of American Men of Science, the leading authority or "who's who" among scientific men of the country, lists four colored men as among those who have made notable achievement in the field of science. Among those

mentioned, with a list of their schools and the societies to which they belong are Dr. Ernest E. Just of Howard University, who is referred to as having made an eminent contribution in the field of zoology; Dr. Julian Thomas Turner of Hampton Institute, specializing in botany, and Robert A. Thornton, who is pursuing advanced studies at the University of Chicago. The name of Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee is not included, nor that of Dr. St. Elmo Brady of Fisk University, two omissions which have caused comment.

Education-1928

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FEB 10 1928

Negro Going to U. W. by Gale Scholarship

Madison, Wis.—(P)—Two young authors of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of them a negro, have entered the University of Wisconsin as Zona Gale scholars. They are Eric Waldron (negro), author of "Tropic Death," a novel that won the Horstman prize, and David Gordon, author of several essays and poems. The scholarships were founded by Miss Zona Gale, Portage, Wis., novelist.

FIRST!



CORNING, Ia. Feb. 9.—Shown here is Yvonne Walton, a junior in the Corning High School, who was awarded first over all in a declamatory contest held by the school recently. Yvonne, who is the only colored student in the

county of Adams, of which Corning is the county seat, also won first in the humorous division of the contest. All other contestants were white students. Her selection was by the jury, Georgie Bassett. This is her first year to participate in declamatory work.

DES MOINES

IOWA

Mat Henson.

The Negroes are proudly recalling that one of their men, Mat Henson, went to the North Pole with Admiral Peary. A bill has been introduced in congress authorizing a medal of honor to be struck off for him.

In the Bystander Charles P. Howard recites that Henson was an arctic explorer of remarkable accomplishment. Peary is said to have chosen him because he was the best driver of dogs to be found anywhere.

Henson's feat is the more remarkable because of the inherited distaste of the Negro for cold countries. He has for centuries lived in torrid climates.

As a matter of fact the only men to reach the pole were four Eskimos, Peary and Henson.

By all means the medal should be awarded.

"Phi Beta Sigma Man" Honored Abroad



Dr. A. Winston Scott

Dr. A. Winston Scott, a graduate of Howard University, has spent two years in England in general practice, attending London Clinics. After doing special work in surgery, medicine, midwifery and gynaecology, he was awarded the degree, L.R.C.P., by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland. The doctor's office is at 265 West 138th Street.

TUSKEGEE SAGE WILL AID BUREAU AT CAPITAL CITY

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—Prof. Monroe Work, who heads the bureau of statistics and research at Tuskegee and whose "Negro Year Book" is currently accepted authority as a race cyclopedia, was one of the delegates in attendance at the Association of Learned Societies Conference in Washington recently.

At the conclusion of his conference duties, Dr. Work spent an afternoon at the department of commerce where he conferred with Gorton James, chief to Dr. Frank M. Surface in the discussion of research work and economic matters pertaining to the nation at large and the South in particular.

The doctor was so impressed with the vital importance of the surveys being conducted by the bureau that he has volunteered to collaborate with the government whenever the machinery of his organization can be of service to its work.

HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

THE NEGRO ADVANCES

Deserved recognition of the Negro as well as desirable inspiration to him to better himself are involved in the awards by the Harmon Foundation to members of this race for creative work in the fields of

literature, education, business and religious service.

As an indication that the Negro is making progress,—surprising progress it will seem to some persons,—the first prize in science went to a 27-year-old man for special research in aluminum bronze, discoveries on corrosion testing and developments in duriron.

Prizes in other fields attested similarly to the advanced work Negroes are doing. This being the fact, recognition is in order, not merely as a matter of justice but as an example to the lagging members of the race who feel they are doomed as a people.

It is difficult to see how anything is gained for the whites or anybody else by trying to discourage the Negroes from bettering themselves. Self-improvement is their great mission as well as duty and anything that encourages that is worthy.

N. Y. City World

SIXTEEN NEGROES HARMON WINNERS

Prizes Aggregating \$4,000 Go
to Men and Women of No-
table Achievement

FORMAL AWARDS FEB. 12

Presentations to Be Made in
Recipients' Home Cities

Sixteen Negro men and women have been awarded \$4,000 in prizes with gold

and bronze medals by the Harmon Foundation for distinguished achievement in literature, fine arts, business, education, music, science and religious work, announcement was made yesterday. This is the second year members of the race have been accorded such recognition under the direction of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The recipient of the \$500 award with gold medal for promoting better race relations will not be named until late this month.

Successful candidates will be presented with awards in public ceremonies in their respective home cities on Lincoln's Birthday. Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the commission, says the awards are designed to give stimulus to creative work among Negroes.

Candidates Who Win Awards

The list of successful candidates follows:

SCIENCE—First award, James A. Parsons Jr., Dayton, O.; second award, no choice.

FINE ARTS—First award, Laura Wheeler Waring, Cheney, Pa.; second award, J. W. Hardrick, Indianapolis; special award of a gold medal, William Edouard Scott, Chicago. Honorable mention—Malvin Gray Johnson, New York; A. R. Freelon, Philadelphia; Aaron Douglas, New York; James L. Allen, New York; Hilyard Robinson, Washington, and Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles.

MUSIC—First award, R. Nathaniel Dett, Hampton; first award, Clarence Cameron White, Institute, W. Va.; second award, William Grant Still, New York; second award, Edward H. Margetson, New York; honorable mention, J. Harold Brown, Indianapolis.

As no award in music was given last year because of nature of material entered, the sum available was carried over and two awards of \$400 each, with accompanying medals, were made this year.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE—First award, Dr. William N. De Berry, Springfield, Mass.; second award, Bishop Robert E. Jones, New Orleans. Honorable mention, Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, and Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore.

Prizes to Educators

EDUCATION—First award, John W. Davies, Institute, W. Va.; second award, Benjamin G. Brawley, Raleigh, N. C. Honorable mention, Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta; Mrs. Althea Edmiston, Luebo, Congo, West Africa, and Clinton J. Calloway, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

LITERATURE—First award, James Weldon Johnson, New York; second award, Eric D. Walrond, New York. Honorable mention—Georgia Douglas Johnson, Washington; Alain Locke, Washington; Benjamin G. Brawley, Raleigh, and Arthur Huff Fausett, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS—First award, Anthony Overton, Chicago; second award, William G. Pearson, Durham, N. C. Honorable mention—Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Louis C. Bulloch, Cranbury, N. J.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, and Orlando S. Watts, Palmyra, N. J.

Negro Teacher Rejects Second Place in Awards

"Life's Work First Class,"
Carolina Teacher Says as
Harmon Foundation Of-
fers Prize for Essay

Musicians Gain Honors

C. C. White, R. N. Dett, E. H.
Margetson Rewarded for
Compositions in 1927

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 (AP).—Advised that he had been awarded a second prize of \$100 and a bronze medal for his essay on Negro education by the Harmon Foundation of New York, Benjamin G. Brawley, Negro school teacher of Raleigh, said to-night he would decline to accept the award.

"I have declined it," Brawley said, "for all my life I have done strictly first class work and I am not willing to accept anything that looks like an award for the second order of merit."

16 Win Foundation Awards

Sixteen Negro men and women who accomplished distinguished work in the arts and sciences last year won prizes and medals from the Harmon Foundation, of 140 Nassau Street, yesterday, the awards being directed by the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

James A. Parsons Jr., twenty-seven years old, chief chemist and metallurgist of the Dur Iron Company, of Dayton, receives \$400 and a gold medal for special research in aluminum bronze, his discoveries on corrosion testing and his developments in duralion. He is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy. His father was formerly butler in the family which now employs him as chief chemist.

Poems Win Literary Prize

James Weldon Johnson wins first award—\$400 and gold medal—in literature for his book of poems, "God's Trombones." Second prize, of \$100 and bronze medal, goes to Eric Walrond for a book of short stories, "Tropic Death." Honorable mention goes to Georgia Douglass Johnson, of Washington; Benjamin G. Brawley, of Raleigh, N. C.; Alain Locke, of Washington, and Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia.

All awards will be presented to the winners at their respective homes on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12. In each instance the jury consisted of five persons of standing in the particular field, some of them being Negroes.

R. Nathaniel Dett, musical director at Hampton Institute, Virginia, wins first award of \$400 and gold medal in music for his vocal and instrumental compositions, some of which are based on Negro folksongs.

Coleridge-Taylor Pupil Honored

Clarence C. White, director of music at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, wins another \$400 award with gold medal for his work as a composer. He has edited and arranged Negro spirituals, and his compositions have been offered by Fritz Kreisler, Albert Spalding and others. He studied at Oberlin Conservatory and in Europe under Zacharewitsch and the late Coleridge-Taylor.

E. H. Margetson, organist of the Chapel of Crucifixion in this city, wins \$100 for vocal and instrumental compositions. William G. Still, also of New York, wins \$100 for his symphony, "From the Black Belt," presented last March by the Little Symphony Orchestra. J. Harold Brown, of Indianapolis, wins honorable mention in music.

The Rev. William N. De Berry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass., receives the first award, \$400 and medal, in the department of religious services. Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Orleans receives the second award, \$100 and bronze medal.

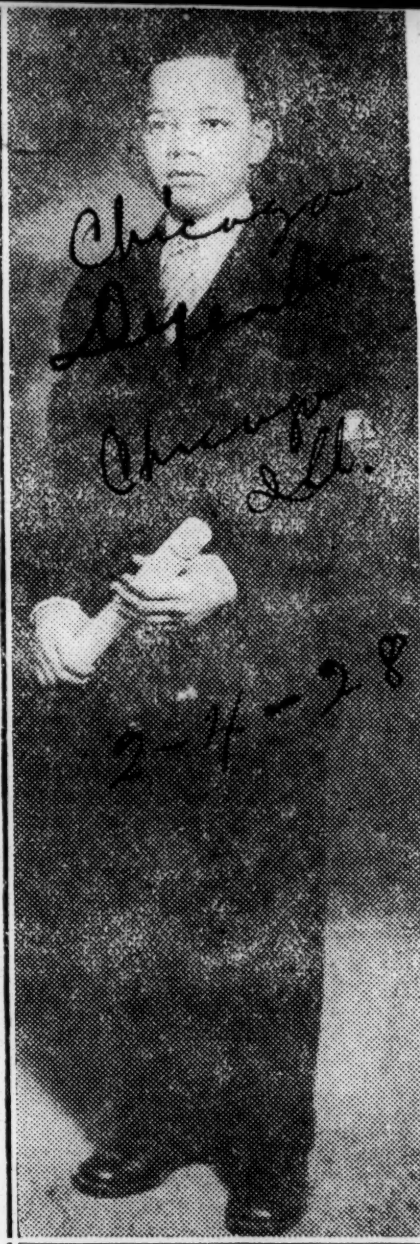
Banker Gets Commerce Award

Dr. John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, which has a full Negro faculty, receives first award, \$400 and gold medal, in education. Second award, \$100 and bronze medal, goes to Professor Benjamin Brawley, of the English department at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. Honorable mention goes to Thomas Campbell and Clinton J. Galloway, of Tuskegee; J. W. E. Bowen, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Althea Edmiston, a missionary at Luebo, Africa.

Anthony Overton, of Chicago, president of the Douglas National Bank, Overton Hygienic Manufacturing Company and the Victory Life Insurance Company, wins first award in business. Second award goes to William G. Pearson, president of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company and other companies. Honorable mention goes to Maggie L. Walker, of Richmond; Louis C. Bullock, Crawford, N. J.; Orlando S. Watts, Palmyra, N. Y., and P. B. Young, of Norfolk.

HOWARD INSTRUCTOR WINS MEDAL PRIZE

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 4 (AP)—Robert Robinson, instructor in the architectural department of Howard University, was awarded a bronze medal for successful competition in a series of twelve monthly contests in architectural problems, by architecture a professional journal. Mr. Robinson entered five of the competitions and won a first, second, and fourth prize.



HEADS CLASS—Kennard Legare, valedictorian of class at junior high P. S. No. 139 graduation in New York last week. Legare also excelled in music while in the school. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Legare, 287 Edgecomb Ave.

REPUBLICAN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JAN 9 1928

Negro Achievement

Those who are acquainted with the remarkable work of Rev Dr William N. De Berry in the building up of a successful community church in this city, with many branches of useful activity, will be pleased with the recognition that has

come to him in the bestowal of the Harmon foundation's first award for religious service in 1927. This is the second year of a five-years' trial period of awards "designed to give 'stimulus to creative work through 'recognition of achievement of national significance' by American Negroes—in science, the fine arts, music, religious service, education, business (including industry) and literature.

In none of these fields is distinguished achievement more important for the progress of the race than in that to which Dr De Berry has devoted himself since he began his pastorate in this city. The church, not only as a religious institution but as a social institution in the broadest sense, holds a peculiarly strategic position in American Negro communities; upon the character of its clergy and upon the direction and development of its activities much depends.

A specially pleasing fact of the Harmon award is that it will serve further to call attention to the sterling object lesson for other communities which St John's church is providing. It should also not be overlooked that its work represents as well a successful effort in the community co-operation of the white and colored races. The giving of the second award to Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal church, New Orleans, "for his work 'in organizing and furthering an 'educational, social and religious 'center among the Negroes of his 'area,' as well as for "conspicuous 'work as a religious editor," carries the pleasing suggestion that the St John's idea is spreading.

The Harmon awards are directed by the commission on the church and race relations of the Federal Council of Churches. The first award in each class carries with it a cash prize of \$500 and a gold medal; the second award \$100 and a bronze medal. The judges for each group of candidates for the awards include persons well known as authorities in the special field of the award, the Negro race being in each case represented. Except for the second award in science, all of the available awards were made this year; in music two first and two second awards were made, making up for the omissions of last

year. It is an impressive showing, and the awards should not only directly stimulate race achievement but stimulate it indirectly, and not less effectively, by calling general attention to what is being accomplished.

AUG 19 1928

Guggenheim Memorial Fund Opens Doors to Achievements in Arts, Sciences

It took the sudden success of Stephen Vincent Benet's cycloramic poem, "John Brown's Body," to make the general public cognizant of what is being accomplished by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. But Benet is just one among 168. His crash through a reputation for little more than literary mediocrity into general critical acclaim was more dramatic than the record of all the other Fellows of this fund, but in the less sensational fields of science, art and music there have been many accomplishments.

This fund was established by former United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and his wife in memory of their son, John Simon Guggenheim, who died April 26, 1922. When the funds were put at the disposal of students and creative artists, Senator Guggenheim wrote:

"We strongly hope that this foundation will advance human achievement by aiding students to push forward the boundaries of understanding, and will enrich human life by aiding them in the cultivation of beauty and taste. If, at the close of our lives, looking both backward and forward, we can envision an endless succession of scholars, scientists and artists aided by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, devoting themselves to these purposes, we shall feel that, with the help of our associates, we shall have accomplished the aim which we had set before us in memory of our son."

Fellowships Offered in 1925

The first fellowships were offered in 1925 "in order to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research and to provide for the cause of better international understanding." The foundation at that time was but little known and insufficient satisfactory applications were made to fill the list of fifty. Since then the interest in the work of the foundation has grown until the committee of selection, which first passes on the applications, has a tremendous task each year.

The fellowships are open to both men and women and there is no line drawn for race, color or creed. There is an allowance of \$2,500 a year for

the fellow, and, while the ordinary maintenance is for a single year, extensions can be arranged. Benet, unable to complete "John Brown's Body" in a year, was allowed another six months to work in his home near Paris.

Impressive Beginning

Henry Allen Moe, secretary to the foundation, is extremely modest in commenting upon what already has been accomplished. Seeing ahead as do the founders, he feels the record of less than three years is but the beginning of something that in the future will have innumerable honors accruing to it. Yet the record for the short time of the foundation's existence is impressive.

Standing out most prominently is Dr. Arthur H. Compton, who, with Professor T. R. Wilson, of Cambridge University, received the 1928 Nobel Prize in science. During his work under the patronage of the foundation, Dr. Compton experimented with light and produced the Compton process in connection with X-ray and radio activity. It was this that won him the prize and it was the Guggenheim Foundation that gave him an opportunity to work it out.

Three Elected to Academy

Three fellows have been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in each case the work done under the sponsorship of the foundation was a large factor in winning the honor. Dr. Compton was one of the three, the others being Dr. Manuel Sandoval Vallarta and Dr. Quincy Wright. Two other men were "starred" in the 1927 edition of "American Men of Science," thereby being rated as among the best 100 scientists in the country. They are Dr. John Robert Kline and Dr. Ellis Bagley Stouffer.

Dr. Homer W. Smith was appointed professor of physiology and chairman of the department of physiology at New York University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical School. Dr. Alzada Comstock was appointed technical adviser of the trade union delegation that studied Russian conditions last year.

University Posts Won

Universities have not been slow in noting the work of the fellows. Among the appointments that have been made

from the beneficiaries of the foundation are:

Dr. Percival Bailey, associate professor of surgery, University of Chicago Medical School.

Dr. Wallace R. Brode, assistant professor of organic chemistry, Ohio State University.

Dr. Carl Henry Eckhart, assistant professor of theoretical physics, University of Chicago.

Mrs. Hallie Ferguson Flanagan, director of the experimental theater, Vassar College.

Dr. George Ernest Gibson, professor of physical chemistry, University of California.

Dr. Coleman R. Griffith, director of athletic research, University of Illinois.

Dr. J. Penrose Harland, associate professor of archaeology, University of North Carolina.

Dr. Thurman Losson Hood, assistant professor of English and dean of Trinity College.

Dr. William V. Houston, assistant professor of physics, California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Frank C. Hoyt, assistant professor of physics, University of Chicago.

Dr. Merritt Yerkes Hughes, lecturer, Harvard University summer session.

Dr. Edward Crawford Kemble, associate professor of physics, Harvard University.

Dr. Paul Knaplund, professor of history, University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Ernest Preston Lane, associate professor of mathematics, University of Chicago.

Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, assistant professor of theoretical chemistry, California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Gladys A. Reichard, assistant professor of anthropology, Barnard College.

Dr. Gerhard Krohn Rollefson, assistant professor of chemistry, University of California.

Dr. Kenneth James Saunders, visiting professor of history of religion, Columbia University.

Dr. Ralph A. Sawyer, associate professor of physics, University of Michigan.

Roger Huntington Sessions, lecturer in department of music, Smith College.

Professors in Diverse Fields

Dr. Robert Shafer, professor of literature, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Walter Silz, professor of German, Harvard University.

Dr. Clarke H. Slover, professor of English, University of Texas.

Dr. Antonio G. Solalinde, professor of romance languages, University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Ephraim Avigdor Speiser, assistant professor of Semitics, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Carl Stephenson, acting professor of mediæval history, Cornell University.

Dr. John Donald Wade, professor of English, Vanderbilt University.

Dr. Allen Brown West, professor of classics, University of Cincinnati.

All of the above appointments were made after the time given to study as Foundation Fellows.

Recognition in Music

Not all of the accomplishments of the 168 fellows have been in the scientific or pedagogical field. Musicians have had works done under the Guggenheim patronage played by the leading orchestras in America. Aaron Copland's "Scherzo" was performed by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and later by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. His "Cortege Macabre" was heard at a Beethoven symphony orchestra recital. The Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra played an orchestral suite by Leopold Damrosch Mannes, and "Suite Caprice," by Theodore Stearns, was given by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Samuel Chamberlain, a Fellow in art, had a drypoint called "The Battered Boat—Villefranche," and a lithograph called "Broom Shop—Lucca," purchased by the British Museum.

To-day there are almost a hundred Fellows still pursuing fame scattered throughout the world. They are working in Europe, Asia, Africa and the West Indies. Their aims cover a wide field. For instance, Leonie Adams, editorial assistant at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, hopes to write a vol-

ume of lyrics, while Warren Kidwell Stratman-Thomas, research pharmacologist from the University of Wisconsin, is in the Belgian Congo to determine by clinical trial the therapeutic value of six new arsenical compounds in the chemotherapy of animal and human trypanosomiasis.

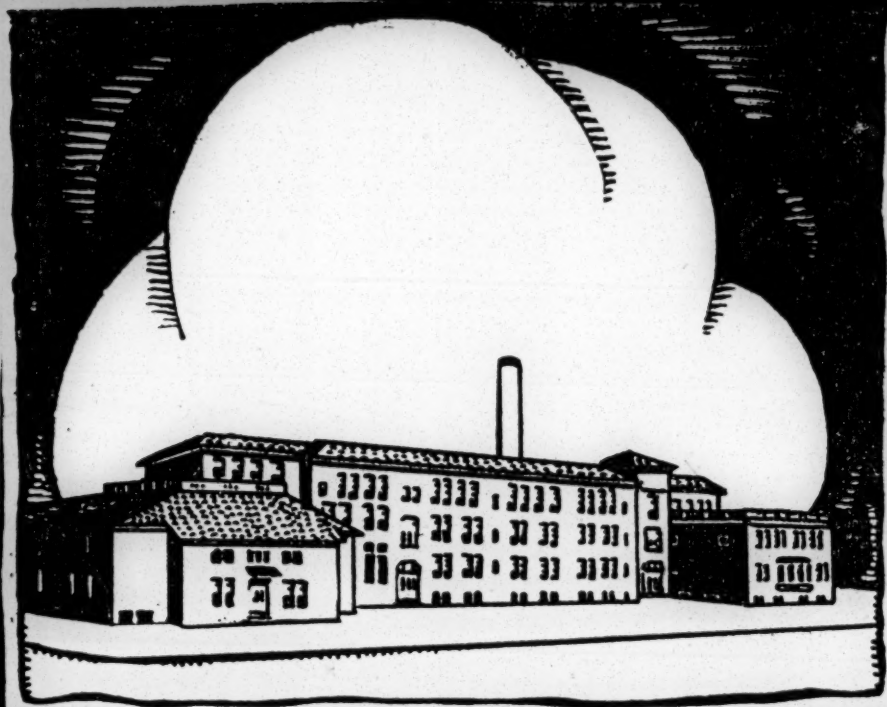
Conducts Experiments Abroad

George Hopkins Coleman, assistant professor of chemistry at the State University of Iowa, is in France making an experimental study of a new method for the preparation of amines by the reaction of organomagnesium halides with chloroamines and related compounds, while Eric Derwent Waldron, a Negro, is in the West Indies getting story material of native life there.

Physiological and biochemical investigations of the lung fish *Protopterus* in relation to its summer terrestrial hibernation are being carried on by Homer William Smith, professor of physiology at the University of Virginia, and Lynn Riggs is writing a play.

Countee Cullen, Negro poet, is writing the libretto for an opera, and Noel Charlton Little, professor of physics at Bowdoin College, is trying to determine the thermomagnetic properties of gaseous molecules by a new method of convective flow with a view to the study of their structure and special quantization.

Names and accomplishments such as Benet and "John Brown's Body," it is expected, will constantly come from the Foundation's aid, but, while the public hears of these, the scientific work will go on unnoticed save by specialists and the donors of the Foundation.



STOWE SCHOOL

D.G.S.

The Harriet Beecher Stowe School for colored children was organized in 1913. This need became manifest when it was discovered in looking after flood sufferers in the district that 147 children between the ages of 9 and 14 were not in any school. A request was first made to the superintendent for a summer school, which was established as a colony of Jackson. In 1914 it became a school and Miss Jennie D. Porter, the leading spirit of the movement, was made the first woman principal in the city.

From a small school with seven teachers and 200 children Stowe, with its two colonies, Jackson and Sherman, is now a thriving organization, with a faculty of 113 teachers, 84 of whom are college graduates, and over 3,000 children. Eleven members of the faculty have masters' degrees, the greatest honor being the recently conferred degree of Ph. D., given by the University of Cincinnati to Miss Porter last Saturday. Miss Grace Hammond will take her master's degree at Harvard this year.

In the reorganization of the school Mr. Charles Otterman, assistant superintendent, and Miss Allie Hines, supervisor of primary grades, assisted materially, and Dr. Mabel Fernald, director of the psychological laboratory, conducted mental and achievement tests to determine the ability and grading of the children. Because of the great number it was necessary to platoon grades 4 through 9.

The new building is well equipped, with an auditorium containing a \$10,000 pipe organ, piano and victrola, and a branch library. Both of which

are correlating units in the regular school work. The school has a penny lunch, a household arts department with a regular sewing room and a power-machine sewing room, and a catering and housekeeping department. For the boys there is training in house construction, printing, cement and brick laying. The school has all the physical advantages of modern building, including a gymnasium, swimming pool and showers.

Commencement exercises will be held at Stowe Wednesday night. The graduating class numbers about 50, in addition to which there will be promotions from the elementary to the junior high classes. Subjects chosen by the ninth grade pupils for their speeches are "Success Crowns Labor," by Ruby Collins; "Distinguished Women of Our Race," by Susie Mastin; "The Constitution," by Roosevelt Savage; "The Negro and the Constitution," by Ruth Gooch; "A House Divided Against Itself," by William Delaney; "Work—A Blessing To Man," by Willa Hargabrook; "The Charm of Good Manners," by Cora Gulley; "The Negro in Business," by Helen Walton.

The musical program, under the direction of Miss Helen Greer, music teacher, will open with "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Sanctus," by Gounod-Clark. Class songs will be "The Song of the Triton," J. H. Molloy, composer; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," spiritual; Stowe School song, written by William Callman, Assistant Principal; the national negro anthem, J. Rosamond Johnson, composer. William Delaney will sing "Lovely Spring," by William Coenen, and "Hail the Crown," spiritual. Marie Thomas will be the accompanist

and Charles Trotter organist.

The scholarship and character awards this year go to the following: The gold and silver medals given by Miss Porter for general scholarship, to Ben Carter and Susie Mastin; Miss Mary Holloway's scholarship for the highest average in French, to Ben Carter; Miss Hattie Feger's awards for scholarship in English, to William Delaney, and to the boy who exerts the most manly influence, to William Baxter; a scholarship given by Miss Edith Howard for the highest average in Latin, to Roosevelt Savage, and a scholarship for the girl who exerts the most wholesome influence, given by Mrs. Ethel Calimese, to Addie Walker. Miss Grace Hammond's award for the highest achievement quotient goes to Ben Carter.

RECEIVE DEGREES AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6.—Three members of the race received higher degrees from Ohio State University at the August commencement. Miss Grace Isabel Woodson, daughter of Dean Woodson of the Wilberforce Theological School, receives the degree of master of arts. Miss Woodson is a graduate of both Lincoln and is now teaching at Wilberforce.

Gurney E. Nelson of Greensboro, N. C., received the master of arts degree. Mr. Nelson was formerly lieutenant of infantry during the World war and has been principal of several schools. He is a graduate of both Johnson C. Smith and Lincoln universities.

NEWS

RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 15 1928

Whites Join Negroes in Honoring Negro Teacher

DANVILLE, Va., June 15.—(Special to The News Leader.)—White people joined last night in honoring the service of W. F. Grasty, now rounding out forty-nine years of consecutive service in Danville as teacher in the Negro schools. He has resigned as principal of one of the Negro schools. The meeting was held at a church and John W. Carter, commonwealth's attorney, pronounced an eulogy of the man. Grasty received two purses, each of substantial amount, one of them coming from citizens and the other from Negro teachers. He also was given a gold watch and a silver loving cup.

SCHOOL MAN TRAVELS ABROAD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—Prof. Mathew Nolcox, principal of the Attucks High school, sailed July 4 on the Leviathan for Southampton and then to Oxford University. He

plans to travel throughout Europe studying educational methods during the summer, returning home early in September.



WRITES TEXTBOOK — Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Tuskegee, Ala., who is the author of "Primary Education," a book which has been adopted by many teachers throughout the Union.

—Hyman Photo.

ENQUIRER CINCINNATI, O.

JUN 20 1928

T. J. Elder's Son Given Scholarship

Prof. T. J. Elder, superintendent of the Sandersville negro school for the past forty years, received the news Monday that his son Alfonso Elder, had been awarded a scholarship to tour Europe and take a course of study in Cambridge University, England. Alfonso has been attending college in New York City where he won honors in a number of studies.

MORROW WINS THE FAIRBANK PRIZE

NEW YORK CITY. — Word has just been received from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, that the Hiland Lockwood Fairbanks Prize for excellence in English has been awarded to E. Frederic Morrow, of Hackensack, New Jersey. This young man is the son of Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Morrow, who are prominent in the civic affairs of the city. Mr. Morrow is merely continuing the success achieved in High School. At his graduation in 1925, he was the first student in the history of

the school to win three gold letters for excellence in debating; the first Negro to ever make the team, and the first race captain of any team in the school. He is interested in athletics, and lately has been making a very promising record in golf. Miss Nellie K. Morrow, his sister, is the only Negro teacher in the local school system.

Education - 1928

Scholarship and WINS CONTEST



MISS ALMA B. MAXEY

In the Elks sectional oratorical contest held in Atlanta, Ga., Miss Alma B. Maxey, member of the senior class in the high school department at Clark university, won first honors which included a \$25 cash prize, a scholarship and trip to Chicago to the Grand lodge.

ELK CONTEST IN ATLANTA BIG SUCCESS

Clark Student Wins Trip to Chicago

Atlanta, Ga., May 11.—The sectional oratorical contest held under the auspices of the board of education of the I. B. P. O. E. W. and backed by H. M. Turner lodge No. 719 of this city, was staged Thursday night in the auditorium of the B. B. Church. The church was crowded to capacity to hear the five young ladies from various sections of the state who were pitted against each other to discuss different phases of the United States Constitution.

Young ladies from Atlanta, Augusta, Albany, Americus and Fort Valley were here and showed their orations, all of which were among the best ever heard in this city. That they had

Other Distinctions

given much thought to their various subjects and that they had been given intensive training by their teachers in the various schools which they represented.

The large audience was held spell-bound for two hours listening to the young orators. Judge W. C. Hueston, commissioner of education of the order, who made a special pilgrimage to the state for the contest, made the principal address of the occasion. He was introduced by Dean W. G. Alexander of Turner Theological seminary. Capt. Austin S. Walker, the leading lawyer of this city, responded.

Miss Alma B. Maxey, senior high school student of Clarke university this city, was adjudged the best speaker and was awarded first prize of \$25, the four-year scholarship and a free trip to Chicago to compete in the national oratorical contest during the grand lodge of the order next August.

The happiest person at the contest was Col. R. E. Pharrow, senior grand trustee of the grand lodge, who has worked faithfully for several months to bring about the most successful event of its kind ever held in this city. The second prize of \$15 cash was awarded to Miss M. E. Robinson of the Georgia Normal and Agricultural college of Albany, who was a close contender for first honors.

GET POSITION AT WILBERFORCE

WILBERFORCE, O., Nov. 8.—Miss Julia Skinner, A.B., A.M., has taken up her new position as director of the Home Economics department. She was principal of public schools in Lincoln Mo., for two years; head of the Clothing department of Tuskegee for two years, then three years (five years together); Director of Home Economics Department, Southern University, for two years and two summers.

Having done work in Columbia University, New York, and having the experience, Miss Skinner comes to Wilberforce with a fine record. She was well recommended by the Phi Beta Kappa at Amherst above schools, and now heads the fastest growing department of the school.

HASTIE ON HARVARD LAW REVIEW STAFF

Former Member Of Amherst Track Team Achieves Honor Through High Scholarship

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.

—Word has been received here from Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard University law school, that William Henry Hastie, Jr., 608 Q street northwest, has made the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review through his scholarship attainments in his first year.

Membership on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review is the highest honor that can come to an undergraduate in the Harvard Law School. A general average is required for this honor, the only one that is granted to undergraduates in the law school. Only two colored persons in the history of the Harvard Law school have become members of the editorial staff of the Harvard Law Review. Hastie is the second. The other is Charles H. Houston, his cousin, who made it in his third year, then three years (five years together); Director of Home Economics Department, Southern University, for two years and two summers.

Their careers parallel. Both are graduates of the Dunbar High school where they served as officers in the cadet corps. Mr. Hastie graduated from Dunbar in 1921; Mr. Houston in 1911. Both did their college work at Amherst. Mr. Hastie was a member of the Amherst track team. Both men made the Phi Beta Kappa at Amherst. Mr. Houston in his fourth year and Mr. Hastie in his third year. Both graduated from Amherst with honors, Mr. Houston in 1915 and Mr. Hastie in 1925.

For two years after graduation each taught school, Mr. Houston at Howard university from 1915 to 1917, and Mr. Hastie at Borden-town from 1925 to 1927. Mr. Houston, however, saw Army service from 1917 to 1919. Mr. Hastie was too young. Mr. Houston was also a Sheldon Fellow and studied in Spain for a year after graduation from the Harvard Law school.

Mr. Hastie entered the Harvard Law school in 1927. He is the only colored man to make the Harvard Law Review after one year's work.

He is the son of the late Dr. William H. Hastie and Mrs. Roberta C. Hastie, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn. After graduation he will be a member of the law firm of Houston and Houston, of which the senior member is William L. Houston, the father of Charles H. Houston.

Appointed to A. & T. Faculty



GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 20.

—Francis Anderson Gregory, a

graduate of Case School of Applied Science, will join the strong faculty of A. and T. College of this city. Mr. Gregory will be connected with the technical department of the local institution. Below is an extract from one of the leading papers of Ohio:

The appearance of the name of Francis Anderson Gregory, son of Professor and Mrs. Francis Gregory of Washington, D. C., among the list of "merit men" in the post commencement edition of the Case School of Applied Science Journal has elicited much commendation for Mr. Gregory. Achieving the honor of "merit men" is the highest recognition Case school can bestow upon its students and Mr. Gregory is the first Negro to win such recognition.

The record of young Gregory (young for he is 20 years old), reads like an achievement book. By the end of his freshman year, Gregory had established his scholastic record and was awarded the Lee scholarship which carried with it a stipend for three years. During his sophomore year, Mr. Gregory captured the Whitacre essay prize of \$60, awarded by the English department of the college, and at the same time was appointed student assistant in the Modern Language Department. During his senior year Mr. Gregory was elected to Tau Beta Pi, the honorary scholastic fraternity of the science world. With this record it is not surprising that Gregory graduated from Case College fifth in a class of 170, and with signal honors as an electrical engineer.

Aside from being a mathematical and language shark, Gregory was known for his ability as a track man. In 1927, Gregory established the school record for the two-mile run. As a member of the track and cross-country teams he has participated in every event in which Case College has been entered, such as the Big Six meet, the Northeastern Ohio and the C. A. C. relays. Besides being interested in athletics he was an active member in the College Y. M. C. A., the Case debating team and innumerable small clubs and societies on the campus. Mr. Gregory is also a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Henry Thomas West, rural route 1, Alpharetta, Ga., June 4, 1927. While at work at the bottom of a well 60 feet deep, Martin was overcome by gas. West, who realized after being in the well three minutes, refused to enter to rescue him. Others used the weak reins and guide the sides of the well and by holding rope while Martin was being drawn up. On the way down, West, although fatigued, descended 40 feet; and then, as Martin's face appeared, he guided him up to him, he guided him against the gas. He tied the rope and ascended on the foot-ropes. As Martin was drawn to the top, West was weak and nervous when he

positions with the Urban League
woman +

WINS 2nd PRIZE

ALC. E. UNIT

First Colored Party

month In 12 Vols. O

Union's Existence

On October 10 to 13, was the first girl, Sarah Hauser, of the C. M. E. Church, New York, to win the State Intermediate Rendell.

Parah was the first colored girl to appear in this contest during the past two years the Union has seen. She was awarded second prize in the finals, her opponent a white girl and boy from Central, and Southern District, respectively. 10,20,22

in first place in her local constituency, and first place at the National level.

Next year it will be a declamatory contest, subject, "Christian Citizenship."

The session closed Saturday with a prayer service at the home of the pastor, Rev. Daniel Marble, 100 Marlborough street, New York City.

Rev. Harvey A. Onque is superintendent of the colored

South Wins Hong

In Character

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The National Education Association today announced that it had awarded the Leppold Schepp Lehmann Scholarship to a student, Friday, Nov. 10, 1911.

31.

Colored Part

Union's Existence

Hackensack, N. J.—One of the standing features of the 4

ored girl, Sarah Hauser, of
n's C. M. E. Church, New
the State Intermediate Rend
ntest.

ze in the finals her opponent
ing a white girl and boy from
ntal, and Southern Districts,
ectively. 10,20,28

Next year it will be a declamation contest, subject, "Christian Citizenship."

The session closed Saturday with an address by the Rev. Daniel J. Connelley, pastor of Marble Collegiate Church, New York City.

Youth Wins Honors

1st Character

the Le-pold Schepp I named the award was made in

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[illegible]

Carl Diton Given Juilliard Schol- arship

New York, Oct. 23.—(A. N. P.)—
Carl Diton, Philadelphia baritone
has been awarded a scholarship in
voice by the widely-known Juilliard
Musical Foundation.

Mr. Diton, who is the retiring
president of the National Association
of Negro Musicians, Inc., re-
cently completed a 23,000 mile con-
cert tour of the United States, and
had planned to spend the coming
season abroad. This, however, will
be temporarily postponed because of
the scholarship awarded to him as
a result of his musical achievements.
Mr. Diton will take up permanent
residence in this city.

**\$100 CASH PRIZES
FOR HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENTS' ESSAYS**
"America's 10th Man" Is
Subject To Be Written
On; 3 Prizes Given

Atlanta, Ga.—The Commission
on Interracial Cooperation is offer-
ing to high school students three
cash prizes aggregating \$100 for
the best papers on "America's
Tenth Man" submitted on or be-
fore March, 1929. All high school
or junior high school pupils are
eligible to enter papers in this
competition.

The purpose of these prizes is to
encourage as widely as possible the
study of the Negro's part in
American history. The Commis-
sion believes that such a study
will be helpful to the children of
both races, promoting more intel-
ligent appreciation and sympathy
on the one side, and developing a
wholesome pride of race on the
other.

The Commission earnestly asks
the cooperation of high school
principals and teachers and also

invites correspondence from pupils
who may be interested. Full par-
ticulars, together with a sixteen-
page pamphlet entitled "Ameri-
ca's Tenth Man" and packed with
suggestive source material, will be
sent without charge to anyone
writing R. B. Eleazer, Educational
Director, 409 Palmer Building, At-
lanta, Ga.

**NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.**

OCT 27 1928

Va. Negro Awarded Medal for Heroism

John Crockett, a Negro of Rust-
burg, Va., has been awarded post-
humously a Carnegie hero medal for
giving his life to rescue a fellow
worker. He died Sept. 28, 1927, at-
tempting to save the life of Richard
H. Haden, 71, a Negro well digger,
who was suffocated at the foot of a
shaft. Haden was saved through the
act of Crockett, assisted by his step-
son. The Negro's widow will receive
the medal, together with a pension of
\$35 a month and an additional \$5 for
the younger man's part.

Crockett fell and broke his neck
when being raised from the forty-one-
foot well after he had descended and
tied a rope about the older Negro's
chest so that he could be raised.
Haden, who had been suffocated by
fumes of exploded dynamite, was re-
lieved after reaching the surface.
When a rope was lowered again to the
rescuer he had been overcome and
could not take hold. His stepson was
then lowered and grasped Crockett to
raise him up, but when he had gotten
near the top the older man fell from
his grasp and broke his neck at the
bottom of the shaft.

COLORED MAN SEA HERO

**BARBADIAN SAVES LIVES OF 20
OUT OF WATER — ASSUMES
CHARGE OF ONE OF BOATS—
PUT SHIP'S OFFICERS TO
SHAME—DIVES DEEP FOR EACH**

New York, Nov. 14, 1928 (AP)—A
little Barbados Colored man, Lionel
Licorice, a quartermaster on the Ves-
tris, was hailed today as one of the
outstanding heroes of the disaster.

Alfredo Ramos, young Argentina
swimming star who was rescued after
swimming and floating 12 hours, said
the quartermaster saved 20 lives.

Jumped in Occasionally
"That little Negro did what the offi-
cers of the Vestris failed to do," said
Ramos, who was rescued by the Ameri-
can Shipper.

"He took charge of boat No. 14, and
not only saved the passengers, but
occasionally jumped out to catch an
oar or helpless passenger floating in
the water. By the time the American
Shipper picked up the boat he had
saved 20 lives.

"I cannot say that the officers of the
Vestris could be praised for their en-

ter was the only member of the crew
who exerted himself in our behalf."
Quartermaster Licorice sat unno-
ticed, swinging his legs on the rail of
the American Shipper, until he was in-
troduced to newspapermen by Ramos
as a hero of the rescue.

The quartermaster was reticent
about his own exploits but said the
Vestris began "taking water" a few
hours after she left New York.

"One of the starboard hatch holes
was not made fast and water came
through it," he said.

(Boston Post, Nov. 25, 1928)

Colored Man Dives to Save 16
One of the most heroic performan-
ces was that of Lionel Licorish, a
Barbados Colored man acting as quar-
termaster. He is small but powerfully
built and an expert swimmer. When
he sighted passengers struggling in
the water he dived from a lifeboat and
rescued 16 of them.

Each rescue, the survivors said, was
made individually. Licorish was
forced to dive 10 or 12 feet under the
sea for some of the drowning men and
women.

What Fated Captain Saw
Then on Monday afternoon he stood
on the bridge and knew his ship was
gone. For the first time in his 40
years at sea Captain Carey gave the
order to abandon ship. He never lost
a boat before. He stood at the rail
and directed the mates as they had the
boats lowered away.

He saw two boats loaded with
"women and children first," the first
two boats to be put overside. He
saw them capsize and crumple in the
smoking seas.

He saw other boats, get away safe-
ly with men from the passenger list
and members of the crew aboard them.

He saw Lionel Licorish, a colored
man from the Barbadoes, leap into
the water and save 16 people by pull-
ing them to the sides of waiting life
boats.

He saw Archibald Bannister dive
oversides and climb into an empty
boat which had gone adrift and then
coax and drag into it a full load of 24
persons.

**Former Sports Director
At Tuskegee Gets Degree
As Gymnast in Sweden**

Georges Lorenzo Brashear, former
physical director at Tuskegee and
at Lincoln University, Missouri,
who has been in Stockholm, Sweden,
for more than two years, writes
that he has recently graduated and
received a degree as medical gym-
nast from the Uppsvenska (Medi-
cal) Gymnastiska Institutet. Mr.
Brashear is also a musician and
will be remembered by New York-
ers as a former member of Fletcher
Henderson's Orchestra and a mem-

ber of the orchestra of Miller and
Lyles' "Run, Run, Run" Wild" show. He
is a native of Los Angeles and
writes in part as follows:

"Editor, The New York Age:
"Please receive this report and
at your action, you may inform your
readers of a step in progress made
by a race man. Though the road is
always rough, with high obstacles,
I have fought my way to a near vic-
tory."

"After more than two years in
this country learning the language,
etc., I have been in constant attend-
ance at the Uppsvenska (Medical)
Gymnastiska Institutet, under Dr.
E. Bostrom. I have now graduated
and received my degree as medical
gymnast. This degree is issued only
by the state government of Sweden
and one must qualify in the follow-
ing subjects for the degree: chemis-
try, physics, anatomy, microscopic
anatomy, physiology, pathological
physiology, histology and the theory
of electro-therapy, the science of
massage and kinesiology.

"The Swedish newspapers and
magazines have given me honorable
mention in that I am the first race
man to come to Sweden on 'educa-
tional adventures,' to learn their
language and to graduate from one
of their schools."

He plans to return home early in
1929.

NEGRO RESCUES 20 WOMEN AND MEN FROM SHIP

**Daring Quartermaster Save
Lives Of Number When
Boat Sinks**

**ANOTHER RACE MAN
PROVES TO BE HERO**

**Archibald Banister Dives
From Deck Of Steamer
To Rescue Women**

New York.—Outstanding was
the performance of Lionel Lico-
rish, diminutive Barbaros quar-
termaster of the Vestris which
sank off the Virginia Capes Mon-
day. Herald-Examiner
Licorish dove from a lifeboat and
rescued 20 men and women individ-
ually. Archibald Banister, another

Negro member of the crew, dived
from the deck of the Vestris after an
empty lifeboat which had gone over-
board. He called to men on the deck
to leap into the water and got them
aboard the lifeboat. He and twenty-
two others who made the boat were
picked up by the Berlin.

HARVARD LAW REVIEW SELECTS HASTIE

**Highest Scholarship Honors
To D. C. Boy After His
First Year**

HAD "A" AVERAGE

**Opening In Houston Law
Firm Awaits Graduation**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Word
has been received here from Ros-
coe Pound, dean of the Harvard
University law school, that Wil-
liam Henry Hastie, Jr., 608 Q
street northwest has made the
editorial board of the Harvard
Law Review through his scholar-
ship attainments in his first year.

Membership on the editorial board
of the Harvard Law Review is the
highest honor that can come to an
undergraduate in the Harvard Law
school. A general A average is re-
quired for this honor, the only one
that is granted to undergraduates in
the law school.

Two "Make" Review
Only two colored persons in the
history of the Harvard Law school
have become members of the edi-
torial staff of the Harvard Law Re-
view. Hastie is the second. The other
is Charles H. Houston, his cousin, who
made it in his third year.

Their careers parallel. Both are
graduates of the Dunbar High school
where they served as officers in the
cadet corps. Mr. Hastie graduated
from Dunbar in 1921. Mr. Houston
in 1911. Both did their college work
at Amherst. Mr. Hastie was a mem-
ber of the Amherst track team. Both
men made the Phi Beta Kappa at
Amherst. Mr. Houston in his fourth
year and Mr. Hastie in his third year.
Both graduated from Amherst with
honors. Mr. Houston in 1915 and Mr.
Hastie in 1925.

Taught School
For two years after graduation each
taught school. Mr. Houston at Har-
vard university from 1917 to 1925, and
Mr. Hastie at Bordentown from 1925
to 1927. Mr. Houston, however, saw
army service from 1917 to 1919. Mr.
Hastie was too young. Mr. Houston
was also a Sheldon Fellow and stu-
died in Spain for a year after gradua-
tion from the Harvard Law School.
Mr. Hastie entered the Harvard
Law school in 1927. He is the only
colored man to make the Harvard
Law Review after one year's work.

of which the senior member is
William L. Houston, the father of
Charles H. Houston.

Dr. Wil-
liam H. Hastie and Mrs. Roberta C.
Hastie, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn.
After graduation he will be a member
of the law firm of Houston and Hous-

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

1928 SPINGARN MEDAL

TO BE GIVEN TO NOVELIST, CHARLES W. CHESNUTT

NEW YORK, June 15.—The fourteenth Medal this year, is made to Charles Waddell Chesnutt, of Cleveland, a short story writer and public spirited citizen, according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue.

The medal which goes each year to the man of African decent and United States citizenship for the most distinguished achievement in some field of honorable endeavor, is given to Mr. Chesnutt for his "pioneer work as a literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro decent, and for long and useful career as scholar, worker and freeman of one of America's greatest cities." The medal is to be presented in Los Angeles on July 3, by Lieutenant-Governor Burton L. Fitts of California, at the 19th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Chesnut was born in Cleveland, June 20, 1858, and moved in early youth with his family to North Carolina, where, at the age of 16 he began teaching in the public schools. At 23 years of age he was principal of the State Normal school at Fayetteville. He came to New York City in 1883 to do newspaper work and then went to Cleveland where he obtained employment as a stenographer, being admitted to the bar in 1887.

In that year he began in the Atlantic Monthly a series of stories later collected in a book entitled

"The Conjure Woman." Mr. Chesnutt published two books in 1899, "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line," and a "Life of Frederick Douglass." They were followed in 1900 by "The House Behind the Cedars," in 1901 by "The Marrow of Tradition" and in 1905 by "The Colonel's Dream."

Mr. Chesnutt is one of the first writers to have carefully studied the dialect and the ways of Southern Negroes, as well as of white people in their relation to Negroes,

Spingarn Medal.